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Bulgaria Will Also Boycott Olympics

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — Bulgaria announced Wednesday that it was joining the Soviet boycott of the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles as Moscow's East bloc allies began considering whether to attend the games.

Western diplomats said that most, with the exception of Romania, were likely to follow suit.

A statement by the official news agency BTA said Bulgaria's National Olympic Committee voted unanimously against the participation of Bulgaria in the Games because of the existence of an abnormal situation in this American city and adopted a respective declaration.

In Washington, President Ronald Reagan said he was greatly disappointed by the Soviet decision and called the action unfair to young athletes who have waited to compete.

"It ought to be remembered by all of us that the Games more than 2,000 years ago started as a means of bringing peace between the Greek city states," Mr. Reagan said. "And in those days, even if a war was going on, when Olympic year came, they called off the war in order to hold the Games."

"I wish we were still civilized," the Soviet Union said Tuesday it would not take part in the Games because the United States could not guarantee the safety of all athletes taking part.

There was uncertainty Wednesday over whether the Soviet boycott decision was final, following comments by a Soviet Central Committee coach.

Media in the Soviet Union, however, gave no hint of softening in Moscow's refusal to attend the Games.

Opinion among Western diplomats in Moscow was divided over whether Moscow would insist that its allies follow suit.

The allies normally follow Moscow's lead on international issues and could be expected to fall into line on the Games.

But diplomats also speculated that Moscow could opt for participation by the bloc to strengthen its argument that its own withdrawal was not a politically motivated boycott.

The official media depicted the move as different from a boycott. A spokesman for the Soviet National Olympic Committee said Moscow's East European allies would take their own decisions on whether to go to Los Angeles.

Romania's official media ignored Tuesday's decision by the Soviet committee while the press in other Warsaw Pact countries carried the statement without comment.

Romanian diplomats in Vienna said on Tuesday that their country would take part in the Games, but officials contacted in Bucharest said no decision had been made.

Poland's National Olympic Committee said that it would meet in the next few days to discuss the Soviet decision.

There was no official comment from Czechoslovakia, which Wednesday celebrated its state holiday. But Western diplomats in Prague said regular attacks by the media on the Games organizers would almost certainly lead to a boycott announcement.

East Germany, one of the world's strongest sporting nations, is expected to reluctantly follow the Soviet lead, Western diplomats in East Berlin said.

Nonaligned Yugoslavia deplored Moscow's decision. However, since it is not a member of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact and never took the lead from Moscow on political issues, Belgrade's reaction does not foreshadow a similar stance by Warsaw Pact nations.

In New York, a Soviet Central Committee member, Georgi A. Arbatov, hinted today that the Soviet Union might reverse its decision if the United States gave certain assurances.

He dropped the hint in a television appearance with Peter Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee.

The head of the Soviet Olympic ice-skating team, Valery Kiselev, meanwhile, said in Sydney the Soviet decision could be changed if the United States guaranteed the safety of Soviet athletes.

He said an irreversible decision would not be made until June 2, the final date for accepting or declining invitations to Los Angeles.

In Paris, however, Ambassador Yuri Vorontsov said the Soviet withdrawal was "definite and irreversible."

"Furthermore, the American government never agreed to guarantee the security of Soviet athletes at the Games, following the threats to which they were subjected," Mr. Ueberroth, who met President Reagan on Tuesday, said he believed the Soviet Union would "receive assurances from the president of the United States, assurances from our government that they will protect the athletes."

(Reuters, AP)



Gary Hart, celebrating his victories in two primaries, said the results mean that Democrats are not yet prepared to accept Walter F. Mondale as the party's presidential nominee.

Victories by Hart in 2 Primaries Keep Democratic Contest Alive

By Robert Shogan

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Gary Hart, battling successfully to keep his presidential candidacy alive, has won narrow victories over Walter F. Mondale in the Ohio and Indiana Democratic primaries.

Mr. Mondale easily defeated Mr. Hart in Tuesday's two other primaries, in Maryland and North Carolina. The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson edged Mr. Hart for second place in Maryland and ran third in the other three states.

Mr. Hart's unexpectedly strong performance in the two Middle Western industrial states raised doubts whether Mr. Mondale would clinch the nomination before the Democratic National Convention begins July 16.

And results of exit polls showed that even if he wins the nomination, Mr. Mondale may have difficulty winning support for his challenge to President Ronald Reagan this fall.

Results from Tuesday's voting: In Ohio, Mr. Hart won 42 percent, Mr. Mondale 40 percent, Mr. Jackson 16 percent and others 2 percent.

In Indiana, Mr. Hart won 42 percent, Mr. Mondale 41 percent, Mr. Jackson 13 percent and others 4 percent.

In North Carolina, Mr. Mondale won 36 percent, Mr. Hart 30 percent, Mr. Jackson 25 percent, uncommitted 5 percent and others 4 percent.

In Maryland, Mr. Mondale won 43 percent, Mr. Jackson 27 percent, Mr. Hart 25 percent, uncommitted 3 percent and others 2 percent.

All the states were reporting complete returns except Indiana, where a power outage halted counting of about 2 percent of the votes.

The results allowed Mr. Mondale to maintain his huge delegate lead over Mr. Hart. In all, he won 200 of the 368 delegates chosen in the four primaries—79 in Ohio, 36 in Indiana, 44 in North Carolina and 41 in Maryland.

Mr. Hart won 126 delegates—67 in Ohio, 38 in Indiana, 18 in North Carolina and 3 in Maryland. Mr. Jackson won 41 delegates—8 in Ohio, 3 in Indiana, 13 in North Carolina and 17 in Maryland. One delegate, in Maryland, fell into the uncommitted column.

An estimate early Wednesday by United Press International gave Mr. Mondale a total of 1,510 delegates, 457 short of a convention majority, with 829 remaining to allocate.

located. Mr. Mondale would have to win 55 percent of the remaining delegates to clinch the nomination.

According to the UPI estimate, Mr. Hart had 891 delegates and Mr. Jackson 306. Another 339 were listed as uncommitted, and 58 committed to others.

The returns in Ohio and Indiana raised some potentially serious questions about Mr. Mondale's strength in the general election, should he become the party's standard-bearer.

One sign of long-range trouble for Mr. Mondale emerged from an NBC News exit poll in Indiana. About half of the voters polled said that labor unions, which have played a vital role in Mr. Mondale's campaign, have become too powerful. And these voters supported Mr. Hart by a margin of about 2 to 1.

In Ohio, the NBC survey also turned up evidence of voter polarization along union and non-union lines. About half of the union members surveyed voted for Mr. Mondale and only about a third for Mr. Hart, while these figures were roughly reversed among non-union members.

Mr. Hart has been striving throughout the campaign to make the unions' support of Mr. Mondale a major issue. The poll results indicated that he may have had

some success, at least in these two Midwestern states.

The results made it increasingly likely that President Reagan would also try to use the union issue against Mr. Mondale if the former vice president should be his opponent in the fall.

Another trouble sign for Mr. Mondale in the general election was the strong support that Mr. Hart appeared to be getting from independent voters in Ohio and Indiana. Composing nearly 30 percent of the vote in Indiana, self-described independents voted for Mr. Hart by a nearly 2-to-1 margin, according to the NBC poll. In Ohio, where they made up about 20 percent of the vote, independents supported Mr. Hart by a 5-to-3 margin.

A substantial number of Democratic primary participants in the four states, ranging from about one-third to one-half, told the exit poll interviewers that they doubted that any Democrat could defeat Mr. Reagan in the fall. And in North Carolina, about 70 percent of those who voted, all of them registered as Democrats, said that they favored Mr. Reagan for president.

Tuesday night in Washington, Mr. Hart seemed more determined.

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Revenge Appears Behind Soviet Decision to Boycott Olympics

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Beyond the various reasons cited by Soviet officials for their decision not to take part in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles is one that went unmentioned, but that most Russians would instinctively recognize as a deciding factor: the American boycott of the 1980 Moscow Games.

In the statement Tuesday by the National Olympic Committee of the Soviet Union and in the terms of critical copy appearing in the Soviet press in the past several months, the Russians have focused on what they said were inadequate security preparations and poor facilities in Los Angeles, meddling by Washington, high costs and commercialization.

President Ronald Reagan has come under special attack as the cause of the Soviet decision to stay away. Few in Moscow doubt that this decision was made at a level lower than the Politburo and the Soviet leaders were bound to hope that whatever damage is done to the Games will rebound on Mr. Reagan and his re-election campaign. There is little doubt that some of the concerns cited by

Moscow are real. Defectors and anti-Soviet demonstrators are a chronic headache for Soviet groups venturing abroad, and Soviet officials must have perceived Los Angeles as particularly hostile and dangerous turf. The enormous cost of sending 300 athletes, coaches and security personnel to California also was undoubtedly troubling to the Kremlin.

But it seems unlikely that Moscow would have taken the extreme course of turning its back on the Games, even

given the strong feelings about Mr. Reagan, if not for the bitter and lasting memories of the U.S.-led boycott of the 1980 Games in Moscow.

That boycott was pointedly unmentioned in the Soviet press in recent months, and the element of revenge has lately faded as a new conference in April by Mirat S. Gromov, the head of the Soviet Olympic committee.

But no one who was in Moscow before or during the Summer Games of 1980 would doubt that President Jimmy Carter's decision to keep the U.S. team away because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan — a

move emulated by West Germany, Japan, Canada, China and many other national teams — had stung the Russians badly.

The Soviet Union had poured an enormous and unprecedented effort into those Games. They were to be the ultimate demonstration of Soviet achievement, a display of organization and precision that no capitalist city could ever match, all laid out before hundreds of thousands of visitors and millions of television viewers.

How much money was spent is not known. Many new sports and housing facilities were erected. Neighborhoods were rebuilt and log villages were razed.

A new airport terminal was ordered from West Germany. Pepsi Cola stands were put in the streets, American Express and major airlines were given street-level offices, automatic international telephone-dialing facilities were installed, millions of Russians were barred from entering Moscow while hundreds of thousands of security men and tons of food were imported into the capital. It was an effort for which virtually the entire nation was mobilized. And the Americans did not come.

Instead of the expected 300,000 visitors, only 60,000

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

NEWS ANALYSIS

Panama Vote Untallied; Arias Alleges 'Trickery'

By Margot Hornblower

Washington Post Service

PANAMA CITY — The opposition candidate, Arnaldo Arias Madrid, has charged that slow counting of votes in Sunday's presidential election amounts to a coup by the Panamanian military forces backing his opponent, Nicolas Ardito Barletta.

"I am very worried, because it is in the counting of votes that trickery usually takes place," said Mr. Arias, 52, leader of the Democratic Opposition Alliance. "It's part of a plan. The coup d'etat is here."

Rival claims of victory in the presidential election are threatening to cause unrest in Panama, one of the staunchest U.S. allies in Central America.

After street battles Monday night in which one person was killed and 40 wounded, President Jorge Illueca called on Panamanians on Tuesday to exercise "wisdom, sensitivity and good judgment."

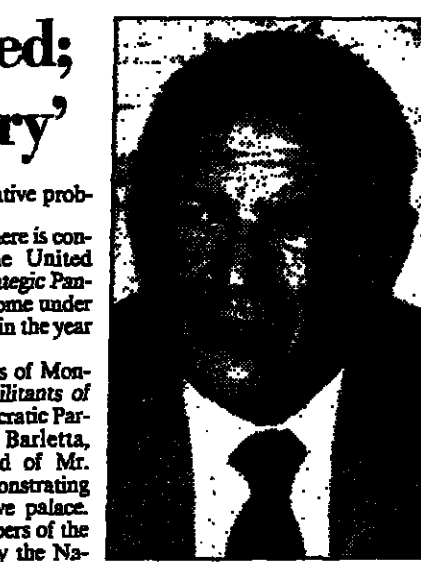
On Tuesday, crowds milled around the legislative palace, but the government electoral commission continued to withhold election results, citing administrative problems.

"A stable government here is considered critical for the United States because of the strategic Panama Canal, which will come under full Panamanian control in the year 2000."

According to witnesses of Monday's fighting, armed militants of the Revolutionary Democratic Party, which backs Mr. Barletta, opened fire on a crowd of Mr. Arias's supporters demonstrating in front of the legislative palace. More than a dozen members of the Defense Forces, formerly the National Guard, which also backs Mr. Barletta, were present but did not intervene.

Ricardo Arias Calderon, who is running for second vice president on Mr. Arias's ticket, said Tuesday that the vote-counting delay was a deliberate move by the government, which he said was "tampering with the results."

Mr. Arias Calderon, who is no relation to Arnaldo Arias Madrid, said his presidential campaign is leading by a 19,401-vote margin, with 71 percent of the precincts counted, according to returns from their official poll watchers.



Jorge Illueca

However, Mr. Barletta's campaign manager said his poll-watchers returned show Mr. Barletta winning by 8,887 votes, with 93 percent of the precincts reporting.

"It is a very tight election, but we are winning," said Mr. Barletta, a former World Bank economist who is running as heir to the center-left government of General Omar Torrijos, who died in 1981. The delay, he said, is the result of inefficiencies and legal entanglements in a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Official's Trip to China Postponed by Moscow

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union announced Wednesday, without explanation, the postponement of an official visit to China by the first deputy prime minister, Ivan V. Arkhipov, one day before he was to have arrived.

Mr. Arkhipov would have been the highest-ranking official to visit China in 15 years.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry in Beijing had announced a few hours earlier Wednesday that the Soviet Union had called off the trip, with the explanation that it was not fully prepared. A ministry spokesman said no new date had been set for the visit, which was to have begun Thursday.

The news agency Tass said only that Mr. Arkhipov's visit would be "postponed for some time" by mutual agreement. It did not elaborate. Soviet officials declined to give the reason for the postponement.

Western diplomats offered several explanations for the delay. Reuters reported that they speculated that the Kremlin might have decided to signal displeasure over President Ronald Reagan's recent visit

to Beijing, or over China's border conflict with Vietnam, or over the recent Chinese effort to improve ties with North Korea.

Mr. Arkhipov would have been the highest-ranking Soviet official to have gone to China since 1969, when Alexei N. Kosygin, then the Soviet prime minister, met his counterpart, Zhou Enlai, during a short stopover at the Beijing airport.

The highest-ranking of the three Soviet first deputy prime ministers, Mr. Arkhipov was to have discussed trade and technical cooperation with Chinese leaders.

Mr. Arkhipov once served as an economic adviser in China during the era of Chinese-Soviet friendship in the 1950s, before ideological and territorial disputes brought a chill in relations that was publicly acknowledged in 1960.

In Beijing, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Soviet Embassy had notified China that the visit would not take place as scheduled because "the Soviet side said they were not fully prepared."

The spokesman said at a regular news conference that the visit would be postponed until a later date.

While livestock generally do not like the thorny bushes and trees that the conservationists use, the work is complicated by the fact that desert dwellers use the newly planted vegetation for cooking fuel or in the construction of thatched huts.

A laboriously tended windbreak may disappear overnight, thanks either to human intervention or a storm. "But we go back and plant it again. We have to, or just give up and let the desert deteriorate more," said Mr. Tak.

More than 3,000 people are employed by his department. Since 1978, nearly 163,000 acres of the western Rajasthan Desert have been covered by the sand dune stabilization scheme, and hundreds of miles of roads and railway lines that are constantly swept by sand have been protected by tree planting.

Qadhafi Blames Attack On Rightist Moslems

The Associated Press

PARIS — Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, was quoted Wednesday as blaming the Moslem Brotherhood, a rightist fundamentalist Islamic group, for the commando attack in Tripoli on Tuesday.

Interviewed in the Libyan capital late Tuesday by Eric Rouleau, Middle East specialist of the Paris newspaper Le Monde, Colonel Qadhafi contended that the attack had been crushed because its members were betrayed by their leader, who had been captured earlier.

Mr. Rouleau witnessed phases of the attack during the day and reported that Colonel Qadhafi's headquarters in the Bab el-Azizia district, which earlier was reported to be the attackers' main target, "showed no trace of any fighting."

Colonel Qadhafi talked to Mr. Rouleau at length about the attack, who, Mr. Rouleau reported, were all killed and whose bodies were later displayed on the Green Square in the city center.

Colonel Qadhafi said Libyan security forces had intercepted three infiltrators near the Tunisian border May 6. One was killed in a skirmish and the two others were wounded and captured, he said.

He said they carried Sudanese diplomatic passports and claimed they were Palestinians. However, according to Colonel Qadhafi, they spoke Arabic with Libyan accents.

The attackers also carried the names, addresses and telephone numbers of fellow conspirators in Tripoli, he said, and lists of Libyan officials they were sent to assassinate.

The leader of the group was immediately arrested and promptly betrayed a dozen other plotters who had rented an apartment in the center of Tripoli, Colonel Qadhafi asserted.

[The Italian news agency ANSA quoted Colonel Qadhafi as saying Wednesday that all but two of the commandos had been "eliminated," United Press International reported in Rome. The two still alive were being held by Libyan police, the dispatch said.]

[It was unclear whether this comment by Colonel Qadhafi contradicted his comments to Mr. Rouleau that all the attackers had been killed, or if it referred to the two infiltrators he claimed had been captured earlier.]

Asked if the fighting had taken place at his barracks residence, Colonel Qadhafi replied: "The terrorists acted in the center of Tripoli inside a small apartment block that I invite you to visit to confirm the true objectives of the traitors," UPI quoted ANSA as reporting.

Mr. Rouleau told Colonel Qadhafi that this version contained some contradictions difficult to explain. Colonel Qadhafi replied: "But you forget the total imbecility of these people."

"We have proof that they all belonged to the Moslem Brotherhood. ... They were trained in the Sudanese military base of Wali Sidra ... under the supervision of American experts."

The official Libyan news agency JANA, meanwhile, said the guerrillas had been trained by police at special camps in Britain as well as in Sudan. There was no explanation for the apparent discrepancy.

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TOMORROW

■ Who wrote the screenplay of "Land of the Pharaohs"? Which state is the Sportsman's Paradise? Why are people asking? Mary Blume gives the answers in Weekend.



A tribesman in Honiara pointed his wooden spear at Pope John Paul II, right, who visited the Solomon Islands on Wednesday. The man's gesture signaled the start of a tribal dance.

Pope, in South Pacific, Hears Protest

HONIARA, Solomon Islands — Pope John Paul II visited the Second World War battleground of the Solomon Islands on Wednesday and heard local expressions of anger at France's continued nuclear testing in the Pacific.

A group of tribesmen performed a war dance when the pope, his face reddened by the scorching sun, arrived on a one-day visit as part of his Asian and South Pacific tour.

John Paul rode in an open white jeep on the main island of Guadalcanal, where thousands of U.S. and Japanese troops died in an Allied offensive that halted Japan's southern thrust in 1942-43.

In Honiara, the Solomons' capital, the pope sat before a crowd of 10,000 people in a sports stadium and listened intently as the governor-general, Sir Baddley Devesi, expressed concern over France's continuing nuclear tests in the South Pacific, at Mururoa atoll.

"Our future survival largely depends on our rich marine resources and the proper utilization of them," said Sir Baddley, an islander who represents Queen Elizabeth II in the former British colony.

"In this context," he said, "the Solomons' government strongly condemns the French testing of nuclear bombs at Mururoa atoll."

Later the pope was taken to see a

Pro-Iranian Group Says It Holds 3 Americans Kidnapped in Beirut

BEIRUT — A caller claiming to represent Islamic Jihad asserted Wednesday that the radical group was holding three American kidnaped in Beirut, including the Rev. Benjamin Weir, a Presbyterian minister who was abducted Tuesday in the Muslim sector of the capital.

An unidentified man telephoned the French news agency Agence France-Presse, to say, "We are responsible for the kidnapping of the American minister."

"We are also holding William Buckley of the U.S. Embassy and the Cable News Network bureau chief Jeremy Levin," said the caller. Mr. Buckley and Mr. Levin were both kidnapped in West Beirut in March.

Islamic Jihad, a pro-Iranian group, has claimed responsibility for the attack on the U.S. Marine headquarters in Beirut in October, in which 241 U.S. servicemen were killed. The group also said it bombed the headquarters of the French peacekeeping force in Beirut on the same day. Fifty-eight French paratroopers died in that attack.

The organization, which is believed to have ties to Iran, has also claimed responsibility for numerous attacks on U.S. and other targets in the Middle East.

"The Islamic Jihad organization is determined that not one American will be left in Beirut, as we made clear with the attack on the Marine base in October 1983," the caller said.

Mr. Weir, 63, was the fourth American kidnapped in West Beirut since Druze and Shiite militants took control of that sector of the Lebanese capital in February. Frank Reager, a professor at the American University in Beirut, was released last month.

Karami Reaches Accord

Prime Minister Rashid Karami of Lebanon appeared Wednesday to have overcome a last-minute difficulty that prevented his new national unity cabinet from holding its regular weekly meeting, Reuters reported from Beirut.

The meeting was postponed after Walid Jumblat, the Druze leader, with support from his Shiite ally, Nabih Berri, refused to go to the

presidential palace in the Christian village of Baabda, claiming that the journey was unsafe.

Mr. Karami met the two men in West Beirut Wednesday and later announced that they had reached an agreement. Asked to elaborate, he said: "You will find out tomorrow."

Sources close to Mr. Jumblat said that he, Mr. Berri and Mr.

Karami had drawn up a short list of alternative sites for the meeting to submit to President Amin Gemayel. The meeting would probably take place Thursday.

It was not clear if any of the sites would be acceptable to the Christians in the cabinet, who maintain that meeting outside the presidential palace would be a drastic break with tradition.

Zimbabwe Army Called Guilty of Civil Atrocities

By Ari L. Goldman
New York Times Service

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe — The Zimbabwe Army has dug up and buried the bodies of more than a dozen civilian victims of its recent military campaign in the southern province of Matabeleland, church leaders and members of the country's opposition party said.

A government spokesman called the reports "unsubstantiated rumors."

The Rev. Habron Wilson, a Roman Catholic priest in Bulawayo, the main city in Matabeleland, said, "The army is trying to cover up the evidence of its brutality."

Opponents of the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said the army was trying to destroy evidence of killings before foreign reporters tour the area Wednesday.

[About 40 Zimbabwe-based correspondents and local reporters gathered Wednesday in Bulawayo for the trip, United Press International reported. They were asked to say which areas they wanted to visit.]

[The list was taken to the military authorities, but the trip was delayed until the military authorized the itinerary. In an unexpected change in plans, the government refused to allow several correspondents based in South Africa to join the group.]

Mr. Mugabe has repeatedly denied charges that soldiers killed civilians in the military operation, which he said was aimed at destroying rebels.

A report last month by the Zimbabwe Catholic Church's Justice and Peace Commission accused the army of committing "atrocities" against farmers in Matabeleland. The report said church officials had documented at least two dozen ci-

villian deaths, as well as many incidents in which people were beaten, tortured or raped.

Matabeleland is populated largely by the Ndebele-speaking people, the group to which Joshua Nkomo, the opposition leader, belongs. Most of the army's troops are Shona, the tribe to which Mr. Mugabe belongs.

Father Wilson, a member of the Justice and Peace Commission, said Tuesday that he had received reports of the destruction of the bodies from villagers in the Donkwa Donkwa area southeast of Bulawayo. He also said soldiers had thrown grenades into abandoned mine shafts where civilian bodies had been dumped in an effort to destroy evidence of the killings.

Mr. Nkomo told journalists who gathered in Bulawayo Tuesday for the tour: "The government is taking you on a safari. It is meaningless. You will see prearranged people and will be told that nothing happened."

But John Tsimba, a government spokesman in Harare, Zimbabwe's capital, said: "We have nothing to hide. That is why we have organized this tour."

Foreign journalists have been barred from visiting Matabeleland since early February, when the 10-week army crackdown against the rebels began.

On Tuesday, in a room behind the altar at Father Wilson's church, a farmer showed the pastor deep welts on his arms and neck. The man, who said he was from Donkwa Donkwa, said soldiers had tied him up with metal cable and beat him. "They kept screaming at me, 'Where are the dissidents? Where are the dissidents?'" he said. "But I have seen no dissidents."

Reagan Gets Enough Votes For Nomination

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has received enough delegate support to assure his presidential nomination by the Republican Party, his campaign headquarters announced Wednesday.

Mr. Reagan, facing no serious opposition, needed 1,118 delegates to be nominated and now has a total of 1,132, a spokesman for his campaign said. Mr. Reagan went over the top by winning 89 delegates in Ohio and 24 in Maryland in the Republican primaries Tuesday.

Minor candidates have appeared on ballots in some states, but Mr. Reagan has not campaigned actively for the nomination. The Republican nominating convention will take place Aug. 20 to Aug. 23 in Dallas.

Panama Vote Still Untallied

(Continued from Page 1)

"unimpressive, outdated" election system.

The U.S. Embassy here is maintaining a neutral stance in the dispute. Embassy personnel are under orders not to speak to reporters.

"The U.S. Embassy sees problems either way," said a former U.S. ambassador, William J. Jordan, who was invited by the government to be an independent election observer. "Whatever happens, they'll have their hands full. If Mr. Arias wins, the question is how to prevent a military coup. If Nicky [Mr. Barletta] wins, the question is how to keep the guard out of politics and maintain the peace."

Mr. Arias, a physician, has been toppled three times in coups. The National Guard last deposed him in 1968, 11 days after he took office promising to overhaul the military command.

If Mr. Barletta wins the election, Mr. Arias's followers are unlikely to be persuaded that the election was clean. If Mr. Arias wins, it is questionable whether he could govern for long, not only because of potential opposition from the armed forces, but also because the Revolutionary Democratic Party appeared to have won a substantial majority in the Senate.

Teachers in Britain Strike

Reuters

LONDON — Thousands of children stayed at home Wednesday as teachers held a one-day strike for a pay increase that the National Union of Teachers estimated affected 85 to 95 percent of schools in England and Wales. The 237,000-member union, which has rejected an offer of a 4.5-percent raise, is asking for a raise of 12.5 percent.

WORLD BRIEFS

Gunman Wounds 2 in Central Quebec

QUEBEC (AP) — A gunman wounded two persons on a city street Wednesday and took refuge in a house, holding police at bay with a shotgun, Canadian Press said. The man reportedly was upset over the killing of three persons and the wounding of 13 others by a soldier who fired a submachine gun in Quebec's legislative chamber Tuesday.

The attacker Wednesday fired on passers-by in central Quebec with a shotgun, slightly wounding a male pedestrian in the arm, leg and hip, Canadian Press quoted the police as saying. It said a woman motorist suffered a minor throat injury when shotgun pellets pierced her car window.

The shooting occurred on the Charest Boulevard in the commercial Saint-Roch district. The gunman later was found to be in his family's house a few blocks away. The man, identified as Jean-Claude Nadeau, 39, fired shots at police officers who surrounded the house, the agency said. The police were negotiating with him by telephone but he later reportedly became uncooperative and refused to talk further.

Israeli Minister Condone Bombings

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Yuval Neeman, Israel's minister of science and development, set off a political storm Wednesday by suggesting that the June 1980 car bomb attacks that killed two Palestinian mayors in the occupied West Bank had a positive effect.

Mr. Neeman, an outspoken nationalist who heads the rightist Tehiya party, told state radio and he could not justify the car bomb attacks on the mayors of Nablus and Ramallah, but that "in total, it had a positive effect." His remark was immediately denounced by other politicians.

A member of the Tehiya Party, Genia Cohen, criticized Mr. Neeman and said there could be no scale of degrees in justifying terrorism. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, President Chaim Herzog and other leaders have condemned Jewish extremism following the discovery 11 days ago of a plot to blow up Arab buses.

Tass Rebukes U.S. Over Sakharov

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Tass said Wednesday that a U.S. statement condemning the treatment of the dissident physicist, Andrei D. Sakharov, and his wife was a provocation aimed at distracting public attention from its own policies.

It said the Soviet government had shown magnanimity and patience toward Mr. Sakharov, the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, who has been exiled to the city of Gorki since 1980 to stop his campaigning for human rights.

On Tuesday, a friend of the Sakharovs, Irina Kristi, said the police had now also confined Mr. Sakharov's wife, Yelena G. Bonner to Gorki. She also said Mr. Sakharov had started a hunger strike to press for an exit visa for his wife to seek medical attention in the West. Tass said that a statement by a State Department spokesman, who urged Moscow to provide information on the couple, was a provocation. Tass appeared largely to repeat its accusations of last week that said Mrs. Bonner had been planning to seek asylum in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and then press for the right to go to the West.

Soviet Arms Plan Called Inadequate

STOCKHOLM (UPI) — West Germany said Wednesday that renunciation of the use of military force, a proposal made by the Soviet Union at the European disarmament conference here, is a vital, but insufficient, principle in reducing the risk of military confrontation in Europe.

The chief West German delegate, Klaus Citron, said an agreement not to use military force "cannot and must not be a substitute for the elaboration of concrete and verifiable confidence- and security-building measures." He also called for informal talks on specific measures.

Mr. Citron was addressing a closed session of the talks, which resumed Tuesday after a seven-week break. Shortly after the discussions resumed, the Soviet Union submitted its proposal, which included calls for renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons, an agreement not to use force, a ceiling on military budgets, a ban on chemical warfare in Europe and nuclear-free zones.

Zhao to Tour West European Nations

BEIJING (AP) — Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China will tour six Western European nations starting at the end of May, his first European visit since taking office in 1980, the Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday.

Mr. Zhao, 64, will visit France, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Italy. His stay in Belgium will include talks at European Community headquarters in Brussels. Exact dates have not been set, the ministry said, although the official Chinese news agency, Xinhua, reported that Mr. Zhao will be in Belgium from June 3 to 6.

Mr. Zhao has traveled widely in Asia and Africa and visited Western Europe when he was a provincial governor. In January, he became the first Chinese prime minister to visit the United States since that country re-established diplomatic relations with China in 1979.

China Hopes for Hong Kong Accord

BEIJING (AP) — China hopes for a Hong Kong agreement with Britain by September and does not anticipate a unilateral declaration of its takeover plans as previously threatened, an official indicated Wednesday.

Qi Huaiyuan, the Foreign Ministry's information director, at first stressed to reporters at a news briefing that "our position has not changed" on demanding an agreement by September.

But pressed on whether Beijing still planned to announce unilaterally its plans for resuming sovereignty over the British colony in 1997 should the talks stall, he said: "There will be no unilateral announcement. We hope we will be able to reach agreement with Britain." Meanwhile, a businesslike mood prevailed Wednesday as Chinese and British negotiators began a 14th round of talks in Beijing on Hong Kong.

Thatcher Hesitates on Ulster Initiative

LONDON (Reuters) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, under pressure to take the lead to end violence in Northern Ireland, is reluctant to rush into a new peace initiative, government sources said Wednesday.

Pressure has grown since the New Ireland Forum, sponsored by the Irish government and consisting of nationalist politicians from north and south, published last week its ideas for settling the conflict, which has cost 2,400 lives since 1969. The forum proposed Irish reunification as the best hope for peace in British-ruled Northern Ireland, but it advanced two other possibilities: a north-south confederation or joint British-Irish authority over Northern Ireland.

Many members of the ruling Conservative Party think Mrs. Thatcher should seize the chance for decisive action, but a Thatcher aide cautioned: "She is not going to be rushed into anything." Conservative Party sources said the prime minister was more hesitant about a new initiative than the minister for Northern Ireland, James Prior, who believed it was more dangerous to do nothing.

U.K. Program 'Naive,' S. Africa Says

LONDON (AP) — A TV documentary in which a former South African government official alleged that Pretoria had paid two British legislators for information on an anti-apartheid movement was condemned by the South African Embassy here Tuesday as speculative and outdated.

The allegations were made by Eschel Rhoodie, who as secretary for information directed many of South Africa's information-gathering activities through its embassy in London in the mid-1970s. In the program, aired by a commercial British television channel Tuesday night, he identified the two legislators as members of the socialist Labour Party, now in opposition.

Mr. Rhoodie also said that South Africa used its embassy in London as a base for improper activities. The British domestic news agency Press Association quoted unnamed embassy officials as saying after the broadcast that the documentary was "a one-sided and naive effort to discredit South Africa in the United Kingdom."

For the Record

China and West Germany agreed Wednesday on cooperating in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, marking another step in Beijing's industrial modernization program. The Chinese deputy prime minister, Li Peng, and the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, signed the 15-year accord in Bonn. (Reuters)

A businesslike mood prevailed Wednesday as Chinese and British negotiators began a 14th round of talks in Beijing on China's plans for Hong Kong when the British lease expires in 1997. (AP)

The battleship Missouri, aboard which the Japanese surrendered at the end of World War II, will be brought out of mothballs five months earlier than planned, according to U.S. Navy officials and congressional sources. The work is to begin this month at the Long Beach shipyard in California, to save 800 jobs there. (UPI)

UNESCO Director Says Initiatives Are Needed to Restructure Agency

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — UNESCO's director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, declared Wednesday that the time had come to take major new initiatives aimed at restructuring the organization's secretariat and improving its performance.

Mr. M'Bow outlined his suggestions in a 94-page document, which he read at the opening meeting of the spring session of the 61-member executive board, one of the two bodies serving as parliamentary bodies for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The board meeting is the first to be held since the United States announced last December that it would withdraw from UNESCO at the end of this year because it had come to the conclusion that the organization was inefficient and in some respects in conflict with U.S. interests.

Mr. M'Bow mentioned the U.S. statement only in passing, saying that Secretary of State George F. Shultz's letter would be discussed as a separate agenda item toward the end of the two-week session together with Mr. M'Bow's own answer.

The initial reaction of several delegates was that Mr. M'Bow, while avoiding debate with his critics at this time, went out of his way

to address in general terms some of the criticisms that have been leveled at him and the secretariat by the United States and other Western countries.

The U.S. representative to UNESCO, Jean Gerard, said after the speech that it was "an encouraging indication" but "we still have to see."

Mr. M'Bow said that he would make more detailed proposals to the board in executive session on several of the subjects he mentioned.

Mr. M'Bow spoke of the need to improve the procedures of personnel selection, transparency of the budget, decentralization of the staff, which now is overwhelmingly concentrated in the Paris headquarters. He also mentioned the need to make UNESCO's press and public relations department more efficient so as to give the organization a better public image. He said that the poor image of the organization was a concern and that he had received "hints" from delegates to this effect.

Western delegates to the council are expected to make several suggestions on ways to improve UNESCO's performance. These proposals are likely to be more far-reaching and concrete than the outline of changes given by Mr. M'Bow Wednesday.

One Western delegate said that

Mr. M'Bow's statement appeared to be intended to anticipate and defuse some of the criticism that it is expected to be voiced at the session. Mr. M'Bow's suggestions would be studied with great care, he said.

Forecasting measures to streamline programs and activities for greater efficiency, Mr. M'Bow gave no indication that he might be willing to meet another major U.S. and Western demand — namely a shift in the organization's emphasis from ideological and political debate to practical work.

Mr. M'Bow said specifically that the time had come to improve recruitment procedures for UNESCO staff members. He announced that he would convene an advisory group consisting of outside specialists and secretariat members on the subject.

U.S. Plans to Keep Financing Media In Third World

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States will not cut its spending for communications programs in developing countries when it drops out of UNESCO at the end of the year, a senior State Department official said.

Gregory J. Newell, assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs, said Tuesday that the \$50 million the United States now gives to UNESCO for such programs would be allocated instead to similar work by other agencies, such as the International Labor Organization, or through agreements with individual countries.

He said the administration was still firm in its plan to withdraw from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at the end of the year. The United States has asserted that the agency has wasted its resources and concentrated on global political issues rather than working to end illiteracy or spread scientific understanding.

Soviet Delays Trip to China

(Continued from Page 1)

weekly news conference that no new date had been fixed. He said he could give no further explanation.

East European diplomats quoted by Reuters said the Russians had told their allies' embassies in Beijing on Wednesday that the visit had been postponed because "the atmosphere was unsuitable."

Since October 1982, China and the Soviet Union have held four rounds of talks at the deputy foreign minister level on normalizing their relations.

The two countries have been edging toward rapprochement for the past few years, but differences remain, notably over the Soviet presence along China's border and in Afghanistan, as well as on each country's policies in Southeast Asia.

Another possible explanation, Reuters quoted Western diplomats as saying, could be that Mr. Arkhipov, who is 77, may have health problems.

But the diplomats discounted the Soviet explanation as quoted by China.

They said the Soviet move looked like a political snub, which might have been prompted by Mr. Reagan's visit or by Chinese clashes with Vietnam, a Soviet ally. The Soviet press criticized Mr. Reagan's visit to Beijing. But Western diplomats here said that the protests had been more muted than expected, and noted that China had cut passages hostile to Moscow from a televised speech by Mr. Reagan.

Another possible reason for an increase in Chinese-Soviet friction could be jealousy over the current visit to North Korea by Hu Yaobang, the Chinese Communist Party leader. The visit came shortly before North Korea's president, Kim Il Sung, is to go to Moscow for the first time in 17 years. (Reuters, AP)

U.S. Deplores Paragnayan Move

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has protested the Paraguayan government's refusal to allow a visiting human rights delegation that was detained in Asunción to contact U.S. consular officials, according to Elliott Abrams, head of the State Department's human rights office.

Mr. Abrams met Monday with three of four New York lawyers who were detained for about eight hours on April 28 while on a tour of three South American countries to study the situation of political prisoners and prison conditions. The delegation was made up of representatives of the Lawyers' Committee for International Human Rights, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and Americas Watch.



VICTORY COMMEMORATION — Three Resistance heroes and the actress who played one open an exhibit at the Imperial War Museum in London, on the anniversary of the Allied victory in Europe on May 8, 1945. From left are Yvonne Corneau, a radio operator who parachuted into occupied France; Maurice Buckmaster, who organized British coordination with the Resistance in France; Odette Hallows, who survived German torture; and Dame Anna Neagle, who played the title role in the film "Odette."

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Reagan Issues Warning Of 'Grim Consequences' If Latin Program Fails

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, calling the voters of El Salvador "heroes of democracy," has warned that there would be "grim consequences to pay" if the United States did not continue to help Central American countries in their fight for freedom.

On the night before his televised address to the nation on Latin America policy, Mr. Reagan left no doubt that he would use the election's results in his campaign to have Congress approve his requests for more economic and military aid for Latin countries, particularly El Salvador.

Speaking to the Council of the Americas, a group of U.S. business-

men with interests in Latin countries, Mr. Reagan said that democracy was growing in Central America and that the people struggling for it there "are fighting for freedom just as much as our forefathers did."

He said the election in El Salvador Sunday was an exceptional example of democratic progress in the region and indicated that he was pleased that the winner appeared to be the moderate candidate, José Napoleón Duarte.

The president warned that if his aid program was not enacted, the social and economic stability of Central American nations would further erode and a flood of refugees might head north for the U.S. border.

"If we do nothing, or not enough," he said, "there will be grim consequences to pay."

Mr. Reagan scheduled a nationally televised speech on Central America for Wednesday in an effort to muster support for his policy. Aides said that he began writing the address himself on the weekend and that it would run about 30 minutes.

Reagan Speech

Reports indicated that Mr. Reagan, in his speech, would probably tell Congress it would have to take the blame if it failed to provide aid to El Salvador and that country later fell to leftists. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

But Larry M. Speakes, the chief White House spokesman, and other presidential aides said Mr. Reagan would seek bipartisan cooperation to help him achieve his goals in Central America.

The speech was described as explanatory rather than breaking new ground and conciliatory in tone rather than strident.

Mr. Reagan was expected to say that intelligence showed that the U.S.-backed government in San Salvador is facing a fall offensive from leftist guerrillas that it will be powerless to repel without aid from Washington.

A White House aide also said that in his speech Mr. Reagan would "include a couple of graphs and charts that will show the growth of Cuban involvement in the region."

White House aides also noted that public opinion polls show widespread support for U.S. involvement in Central America after a presidential speech.

"We have seen it before: Once we tell the story to the public, their opinions change," Mr. Speakes said. "We just think it's important to do this once again."

Mr. Reagan would "make clear that we are not just a negotiator, we are a negotiator who is not afraid to stand up to the enemy," he said, fully funded assistance programs to the threatened countries," Mr. Speakes said.

He added: "People want democracy, and we ought to provide a shield for economic and social reform to go forward."

It has been more than a year since Mr. Reagan's last major address on Central America, on April 27, 1983.

Since then, congressional criticism of his Central American policy has grown. Wednesday's speech is an effort to change the balance again in the administration's favor.

As state is the president's request for \$132.5 million for military aid to El Salvador in fiscal 1985 that is languishing in Congress. For 1984, Congress allotted \$64.8 million, but a supplemental emergency fund of \$61.7 million passed by the Senate is stalled in the House.



Margaret Truman Daniel at a joint congressional session on the 100th anniversary of her father's birth.

Truman Is Remembered On Centenary of His Birth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Harry S. Truman was remembered on the 100th anniversary of his birth Tuesday at a joint meeting of the House and Senate.

In a ceremony marked by fanfare and folkiness, the former president was recalled as an "uncommon common man."

Several speakers noted that although Truman was widely considered ill-equipped to assume the duties of the presidency, history has treated him kindly.

President Ronald Reagan, in a toast at a White House luncheon in honor of the centennial, said: "He was a great man, a patriot, an idealist, and he understood the world. May the heartland of this country ever yield his kind."

Margaret Truman Daniel, his daughter, at the joint session of Congress, recalled her father's love of politics and the Senate. "He loved the work and revelled in the comradeship he found here," she said.

Clark M. Clifford, who was counsel to Truman, described the struggle to have the United States recognize Israel. "The State Department was absolutely determined that he should not succeed. The Defense Department was convinced he was taking the wrong side."

Eleven minutes after Israel proclaimed its existence, the United States became the first nation to recognize it. Shortly thereafter, David Ben-Gurion, Israel's first prime minister, assured Truman that he had "an immortal place in Jewish history."

Crucial U.S. Senate Race In North Carolina Pits Helms vs. Governor

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RALEIGH, North Carolina — Jesse Helms, North Carolina's senior Republican senator, and James B. Hunt Jr., the state's Democratic governor, have received their parties' endorsements to combat crime, favor the death penalty and oppose a nuclear weapons freeze.

Mr. Helms and Mr. Hunt overwhelmed minor opposition within their parties to win the nominations. The parties see the race as crucial to Republicans' efforts to maintain their 55-45 edge in the Senate.

With 97 percent of the vote counted in the Republican senatorial primary Tuesday, Mr. Helms received 89 percent of the tally. Mr. Hunt had 77 percent of the vote in the Democratic contest.

"I'm confident that once the people of this state have examined Senator Helms' record... they will retire Jesse Helms from politics," Mr. Hunt said, officially accepting a challenge to at least 10 debates.

Mr. Helms, who is 62 and seeking his third term, has been an outspoken opponent of abortion and busing and an advocate of school prayer, spending cuts in social programs and increased military budgets.

Mr. Hunt, 46, supported a na-

tional holiday in remembrance of Martin Luther King Jr. and has appointed blacks to a number of offices, including the state Supreme Court. He supports tough measures to combat crime, favors the death penalty and opposes a nuclear weapons freeze.

In another North Carolina contest Tuesday, Ken Spaulding, a state representative, lost his bid in the Democratic primary to run for Congress in an effort to become North Carolina's first black representative this century. In Indiana, Representative Katie Hall, the state's first black congresswoman, was upset in the Democratic primary.

The Indiana and North Carolina congressional races had been seen as tests of the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson's ability to draw enough voters to the polls to help other black politicians. (UPI, AP)

Stebbins Survives Recall

Richard Paddock of the Los Angeles Times reported: Mark Stebbins, the Stockton California city councilman accused by opponents of posing as a black in last year's campaign, has survived a recall attempt led by the man he defeated.

By 58 percent to 41 percent, voters on Tuesday rejected the recall



James B. Hunt Jr.



Jesse Helms

and ended former Councilman Ralph White's hopes of returning to his seat. Mr. White, who is black, had contended that Mr. Stebbins deceived voters by lying about his race.

Mr. Stebbins said that the vote "reaffirms that enough people in the city stood up on the side of being human. The artificial distinction of race is not the reality of the matter."

Mr. Stebbins, who has blue eyes and white parents, has said that he

grew up believing he was white but realized after moving to California in the 1960s that he actually is black. An ancestor he refuses to identify was a black who passed as white, he said.

He and his supporters accused Mr. White of conducting a "racist campaign" and of using "dirty" tactics.

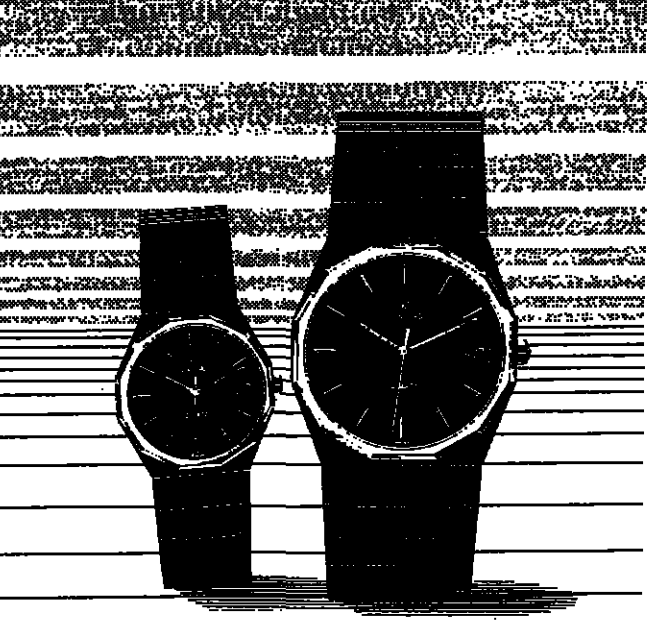
Mr. White said earlier, "He [Mr. Stebbins] lied to my people. He lied by proclaiming to be black when he is not."

Reagan Barely Escapes Major Defeat In Senate on Deficit-Reduction Plan

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan barely escaped a major budget defeat in the Republican-controlled Senate as a Democratic substitute for his "down payment" deficit-reduction plan failed on a tie vote, 49-49, with two Democrats absent.

The close vote Tuesday was a surprise as the Democrats were in rare unanimity and six Republican moderates joined them in voting for the substitute, which had been



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8 Bombs Are Exploded In Major Chilean Cities

Reuters

SANTIAGO — Eight bombs exploded in the Chilean cities of Santiago and Valparaiso, damaging a bank and electrical installations, police said.

The bombings on Monday night followed a gasoline bomb attack earlier in the evening on a building housing the daily newspaper El Mercurio, which caused a small fire. No one was injured. News organizations received several anonymous telephone calls saying leftist guerrillas had carried out the attacks.

6 Bombs Explode in Corsica

Reuters

AJACCIO, Corsica — Six bombs exploded at stores and other buildings in southern Corsica on Tuesday night, and one young woman was slightly injured, the police said Wednesday. No one claimed responsibility for the blasts.

Report Notes 'Surplus' Of Senior U.S. Envoys

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Congress should take steps to improve some of the U.S. Foreign Service's promotion and pay practices, in particular the problem of a "surplus" of senior officers, according to a report prepared by the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress.

The report, released May 3, said the Foreign Service has made progress in carrying out a 1980 law intended to improve U.S. diplomatic personnel policies. It singled out the development of new benefits for the Foreign Service, the establishment of a new pay system and a reduction in the number of personnel categories.

"A number of actions taken have improved the morale of Foreign Service members and their families and streamlined the Foreign Service personnel system," said the report, which was requested by Senator Charles H. Percy, an Illinois Republican and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The 1980 act covered about 14,000 employees at the State, Agriculture and Commerce departments, the Agency of International Development, the U.S. Information Agency, the Peace Corps and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

The report said certain Foreign Service personnel problems deserve more attention. The promotion of two many people to upper grades before 1980, it said, presented a continuing problem, despite Foreign Service efforts to deal with the situation. The surplus, it said, was due to political appointments, a low attrition rate, a large number of promotions and employees who want to remain in Washington for social and economic reasons.

In April 1983, for example, 65 senior officers were considered "surplus," meaning there was no designated slot for them. That number generally ranges from 50 to 70 officers. The State Department said such officers perform valuable functions by undertaking tasks for which no job was assigned.

In September 1983, the report said, 32 percent of the ambassadors were Reagan administration appointees, the highest level since 1971, when 34 percent were non-career ambassadors.

Investigators said most officials "suggested the controversy was not one of career versus noncareer nominations, but one of qualifications for those who were to serve in these important positions."

Honduras Issues Protest To Managua on Copter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANAGUA — Honduras' has protested Nicaragua's downing of a Honduran military helicopter over Nicaraguan territory, killing eight persons.

Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barrios of Honduras, in a protest letter sent Tuesday night to the Nicaragua's Sandinist government, said: "Because of adverse weather conditions on the gulf, the helicopter went off course."

General Walter Lopez, the Honduran armed forces commander, said in Tegucigalpa that the UH-1H helicopter was on an inspection trip with five servicemen and three civilians and had just taken off from Tiger Island in the Gulf of Fonseca.

Mr. Paz Barrios said that Nicaraguan forces had given no warning to the helicopter, which had no intention of entering Nicaraguan territory.

Nicaragua's foreign minister, Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, who first announced the incident Tuesday, said it demonstrated a rising danger of conflict along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border. He cited as causes of the tension the Honduran role as a staging area for U.S. military exercises and as a rear base for U.S.-financed, anti-Sandinist guerrillas fighting in Nicaragua.

Tiger Island is the site of a U.S. radar base manned by 200 U.S. marines, who monitor air traffic in the region. The marines also attempt to locate Salvadoran guerrillas moving arms from Nicaragua to El Salvador.

A ranking U.S. diplomat said recently in Tegucigalpa that the Tiger Island facility is likely to be closed soon. It has proved unsuccessful in enabling Salvadoran soldiers to in-

tercept any arms shipments, he said, and U.S. authorities feel the marines on the isolated island are vulnerable to attack.


The Sandinist announcement said a second helicopter also crossed into Nicaraguan territory, also near the port of Potosi in western Nicaragua. Sandinist soldiers fired on both, the announcement said, but the wreckage of only one helicopter was found.

Potosi was attacked twice earlier this year by gunboats speeding in from the Gulf of Fonseca. Anti-Sandinist guerrillas who claimed responsibility for the attacks said that the port was a transit point for arms bound for Salvadoran rebels. In addition, a radio facility in the countryside near Potosi was attacked last year by small aircraft.

The helicopter incident marked the second such shooting involving Nicaragua this year. A U.S. helicopter on maneuvers in Honduras was shot at and forced down Jan. 11 after it, too, crossed into Nicaraguan territory about 100 miles (160 kilometers) northeast of Potosi. After the helicopter crash landed just inside Honduras, a U.S. pilot was killed by Nicaraguan soldiers firing across the border.

Meanwhile, Daniel Ortega Sastre, the coordinator of the Nicaraguan junta, announced that the Sandinist government has officially requested French minesweepers to protect shipping in and out of Nicaraguan ports. He disclosed the request after a meeting in Managua with Régis Debray, an adviser of President François Mitterrand of France.

There was no official French response Tuesday to Mr. Ortega's request. (UPI, WP)



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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Moscow Settles the Score

No matter how rationalized, the Soviet withdrawal from the Los Angeles Olympics is nothing more than paying America back in kind for its boycott of the 1980 Games in Moscow. This joust has now deprived what amounts to a whole athletic generation of truly Olympic tests. It has also proved that if the modern Games are to continue, their form and location needs to be thoroughly rethought.

The American boycott, as intended, was a devastating blow to Soviet pride. It was a dramatic protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan just when the Russians were hoping to be the center of the world's respectful attention. After the withdrawal of the United States and nearly 60 countries that were persuaded to follow its lead, the Moscow Games could not be a test of who was best. Now the Russians, for whom athletic prowess is a keen national concern, were forced to take home a bucket of medals for gymnastics, swimming, weightlifting, pole-vaulting and perhaps basketball, fencing and rowing. East Germany, which surely feels bound to follow Moscow, might have won even more. That is why no one really thought the Soviet Union would pull out, despite recent vague complaints of inadequate security and American violations of the Olympic charter. Pride, and distaste for Ronald Reagan, prevailed.

The spoiling of two successive Summer Olympics by the superpowers, and the previous boycott by black Africans, starkly reveal the tension that always surrounds the Games — between nationalistic purpose and individual achievement. It also casts new doubt on the wisdom of shifting the Games from one country to another every four years.

There is nothing wrong with every nation cheering its athletes, and working hard to

prepare the best for the Olympics. But it has always been unhealthy to score their triumphs as national victories, as if the nations were equal contenders, and to bathe the athletes in national flags and anthems.

The main political burden of the Games, as is now evident, has been the idea that they confer honor on the host government. Getting the whole world to agree on candidates for such respect is a formidable task. The choice for 1988 is South Korea. Who knows how the Communist nations will feel about performing there? As we commented four years ago, the Olympics need a single, permanent site. We can think of no better place than Greece, where the Games began in the eighth century B.C. and were staged without interruption for a millennium. Indeed, wars were suspended in that era so that the athletes could take time off and compete in safety.

The International Olympic Committee has its hands full trying to salvage something in Los Angeles. But its next task is to face up to these permanent strains and propose sweeping reforms. Besides the excesses of nationalism, it needs to re-examine the alleged "amateur" status of competitors and the prohibition on professionals. The construction monies that could be saved by ending the rotation of sites could be devoted to helping individual athletes and curbing the most flagrant commercialism.

There is no point pretending that nothing much has been lost this year. The Russians have spoiled promising Olympics with calculated effect, and with nothing like the provocation to which America reacted four years ago. The Games will be restored to their former glory and significance only if they are returned to a single, neutral arena, where sport and athletic achievement can truly be supreme.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Reagan's Deal With China

The specific provisions of President Reagan's nuclear agreement with China are beginning to emerge, and they are not reassuring. For the crucial pledge not to help other countries build nuclear weapons, the United States appears to be relying on Premier Zhao Ziyang's oral promise at a White House dinner last winter. Defenders of the Reagan administration say that there is more to it than that, but the administration's refusal to publish the text is an invitation to skepticism. It says it never makes this kind of agreement public until the text has gone through various government agencies for review. But since the president has already identified himself with the agreement, enthusiastically and publicly, it is hard to think that any review within the administration will produce much by way of approval. A more searching examination will begin next week with the congressional hearings.

The real test of this agreement is whether it strengthens or weakens the worldwide system of commitments that restrain the spread of nuclear weapons. The Chinese, who have had the nuclear bomb since 1964, are widely suspected of having given help to Pakistan in the recent past in its own obsessive efforts to build one. Last January Premier Zhao said that "we

do not" — present tense — provide that kind of aid. On American inquiry, the Chinese government is reported to have said that present tense also means future tense. That is better than nothing, but not by much.

The case for this agreement deserves careful consideration. It argues that, whatever the legal defects, this undertaking would put China under much more significant restraints than it has ever acknowledged before. China is already capable of spreading nuclear danger much more widely through the world, if it should choose to use its present technology to build a network of alliances and clients through the underdeveloped countries. Any progress in drawing China into the nonproliferation system is to be welcomed.

But against that advantage you have to weigh the consequences of one highly visible example of weak and defective controls. The United States in the future will never be able to extract more rigorous conditions from any other country than those for which it settles now in the Chinese case. National pride, if nothing more substantial, will preclude it. In this delicate diplomacy, one truly bad precedent could be a catastrophe.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Lost the Sprinters Run Away

Not to put too fine a point on it, the KGB (rightly) suspects that Los Angeles could provide a perfect opportunity for numerous spectacular defections, not only of Soviet athletes but also of those from the East European Communist bloc — with fleet-footed Polish and Czechoslovakian sprinters, for example, putting up some of their best times to the waiting arms of émigré organizations.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

Duarte: Footnote or New Page?

Sunday's election of José Napoleón Duarte as president of El Salvador has everything to do with the internal politics of the United States and very little to do with the politics of El Salvador. President Duarte is a genial and loquacious fellow, and for his victory over Roberto d'Aubuisson we should doubtless give a small vote of thanks. Yet his re-emergence as president is only a footnote in the continuing history of El Salvador's civil war. His verbal radicalism can no longer paper over the claims that divides Salvadoran society. He is a self-proclaimed leftist politician presiding over a country with no center. Faced with two warring groups with genuine interests to further, he cannot impose peace by fiat. He cannot even push through his program of reform,

since the Congress is filled with the supporters of his right-wing opponent.

— The Guardian (London).

Two real winners emerge from this unusual election. The first, undisputed winner is the Salvadoran people, who — despite the real dangers that the Castro-Marxist guerrillas represent, and despite the disconcerting intrigues created by an imported election apparatus — voted in large numbers with courage and faith in democracy that earn them our admiration. The second winner is Ronald Reagan.

— Le Figaro (Paris).

Cautious optimism is perhaps in order. U.S. election observers termed the election an "overwhelming repudiation" of the leftist guerrillas, apparently because of the high turnout. That is encouraging, but a greater force of long-term peace and stability than the guerrillas is the alliance between the landed oligarchy and the officer corps. The feared and hated death squads are alleged to have connections to some elements in the army. They will have to be stamped out before El Salvador can hope to nurture a moderate center as the basis for a lasting peace. If he is to be successful, Mr. Duarte will have to bring the army under constitutional control even as the army strives to bring the guerrillas under control.

— The Albuquerque (New Mexico) Journal.

FROM OUR MAY 10 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: District of Columbia Suffrage?

WASHINGTON — At a dinner given for him at the New Willard Hotel [on May 9] President W.H. Taft expressed his confidence in a movement for suffrage in the District of Columbia. Judge Stafford, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, described Washington as "The City of the Dumb." He urged citizens to undertake a crusade for the right of suffrage and for election of one Senator and two Representatives to Congress. President Taft said: "Washington was founded as the home of the National Government, designed to be governed by the people of the whole country." He expressed himself as trusting in the view of the framers of the Constitution when they eliminated the District of Columbia from the application of right of suffrage.

1934: Taxes to Be Reduced in Ireland

DUBLIN — All prophesies about the Irish budget were confounded in the Dail [on May 9] by Shaun McEntee, minister for finance, when he revealed that he had a surplus of more than £2,000,000. These are some of his indications: Reduction of income tax by six pence in the pound; four pence per pound off the tea duty; a further rebate of two pence per pound on home-grown tobacco; the entertainment tax on all athletic sports will no longer be charged; pensions will be provided for widows and orphans, and the minister said that "the Free State social service will be raised to a standard fairly comparable with our neighbors." The public debt had been reduced by £5,000,000 during the two years of office of Premier De Valera's government, he added.

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Makers of Agent Orange Will Sue U.S. for Share Of Damages to Veterans

United Press International

NEW YORK — Dow Chemical Co. and Diamond Shamrock Corp. have announced their intention to sue the U.S. government to force it to share a \$180-million settlement of damages for Vietnam veterans who claim injuries from the herbicide Agent Orange.

"To the extent we have to pay this amount as a settlement, we believe we have a valid claim against the U.S. government and we intend to pursue it," a Dow spokesman, Garry Hamlin, said Tuesday. Grant Hering, an attorney for Diamond Shamrock Corp., joined in the announcement in the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

"The U.S. government was responsible for the application of

Agent Orange in Vietnam," Mr. Hamlin said. The United States sprayed the herbicide in Southeast Asia during the war to destroy crops and clear enemy cover.

The companies have not set the dollar amount they seek. The government anticipated Dow's announcement Tuesday, and earlier in the day obtained a 30-day stay of the case in 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Manhattan. It will seek to have the case dismissed.

Dow's suit against the government was included in the original Agent Orange suit. Dow, Diamond Shamrock and five other companies reached an out-of-court settlement Monday with lawyers representing 20,000 Vietnam veterans who said they were injured by the defoliant.

The five other companies have not indicated whether they will sue. They are Unocal Inc., Monsanto Co., T-H Agriculture and Nutrition Co., Hercules Inc. and an insurance company for the defunct Thompson Chemicals Corp.

Under the settlement, which has not yet been approved by the trial judge, the companies agreed to set up a \$180-million trust fund for the veterans and their families, who claim that exposure to Agent Orange has caused cancer, nerve damage, liver disorders and skin problems, as well as birth defects in their children.

With interest, the size of the fund is expected to grow to about \$250 million by the time the plaintiffs begin to collect payments. They are not expected to start for two to six years.

Turkey Wins Reinstatement In Assembly

United Press International

STRASBOURG, France — Turkey has been reinstated in the 21-nation parliamentary assembly of the Council of Europe, from which it was excluded after a 1980 military coup.

Members reinstated the Turkish delegation Tuesday by a vote of 91 to 50 with 10 abstentions. In another vote, the assembly welcomed Turkey back into the organization after a dispute between its Turkish and Greek communities that prompted the United Nations to send a peacekeeping contingent.

Assembly members cited last November's election in Turkey, which brought Turgut Ozal to power, as favoring Turkey's return to the assembly. Members also praised municipal elections in March, saying they enhanced prospects for the democratic process in Turkey.

In January, the assembly postponed a vote on whether Turkey would be reinstated. Turkey never left the ministerial committee, which is the executive group of the Council of Europe.

The primary function of the Council of Europe is to advise European governments and parliaments. It has been particularly active in promoting human rights.

The committee is to vote Thursday on measures of "normalization" for Turkey, recommended by the assembly's rules commission. These include progressive lifting of martial law, amnesty of political prisoners, improvement of prison conditions, pluralism of political parties, free unions, free press and a campaign against torture.

Turkey's return to the Council of Europe Assembly came shortly before Amnesty International in London published allegations of widespread torture of political prisoners in Turkey since 1980.

U.S. Air Pollution Down, Study Says

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Air quality in the United States has improved significantly in recent years, with declining concentrations in most of the major health-threatening pollutants, according to a report by the Environmental Protection Agency.

The agency's assessment of air pollution, from 1975 to 1982, the last year for which data were available, came Tuesday as Congress was debating reauthorization of the 1971 Clean Air Act, which expired three years ago.

According to the report, average sulfur dioxide concentrations in the air nationwide declined by 33 percent during the period. Carbon monoxide levels were down by 31 percent, dust and other particles by 15 percent, ozone by 18 percent and lead by 64 percent. Among leading conventional pollutants identified in the act, only nitrogen oxide levels failed to improve.

While the average concentrations of the pollutants went down, the amounts emitted into the air by industry, motor vehicles and other sources did not decline proportionally, and air quality failed to show much improvement in some areas, the report said.

U.S. Will Begin Drive on Nutrition

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government will use millions of pamphlets, posters and radio messages to inform people how to get more nutrition from a food-stamp budget, Agriculture Secretary John R. Block announced Wednesday.

Mr. Block disclosed the project at an annual meeting of state welfare commissioners. He also told them that errors in administering the \$12-billion-a-year food-stamp program declined 14 percent in the past two years.

The campaign announced by Mr. Block, with a slogan of "Buy Better, Eat Better," will include four million pamphlets in English and Spanish on shopping skills and nutrition information. Last summer Mr. Block and his family lived for a week on a recommended food-stamp diet in which a family of four was allocated \$58 for groceries. Mr. Block later described the diet as "quite adequate."

Greening of 'Dany the Red': Cohn-Bendit Learns to Party

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Daniel Cohn-Bendit, once banned from France as a radical leader of the May 1968 student uprising there, has joined West Germany's Greens party.

Mr. Cohn-Bendit, 38, now publisher of a leftist magazine in Frankfurt, said Tuesday night that he had made his decision to join a political party for the first time after three-and-one-half years of self-questioning.

His membership application came at a contentious local meeting of the Greens in an upstairs room at a renovated stable built by the Rothschild banking family. More than 100 members crammed the room as he and eight other prospective members introduced themselves. After about 30 minutes of questioning, he was accepted.

Mr. Cohn-Bendit said he would encourage the Greens to seek cooperation with the Social Democratic Party to build an alternative to West Germany's ruling conservative coalition led by the Christian Democratic Union.

He had flirted with joining the Greens since 1978. He was chosen twice as a candidate for allied parties — in 1978 and 1981 — but stepped down both times amid controversy.

Mr. Cohn-Bendit was born in France to German Jewish refugees and is a citizen of West Germany, where he was raised.

He returned to France in 1965 to study sociology at the University of Nanterre, outside Paris.

He became known as "Dany the Red," for both the color of his hair and his politics.

He was elected spokesman by the often rival groups of Maoists, Trotskyists and Marxists involved in a campaign against the separation of sexes in university residence halls.

On May 2, 1968, more than 500 students staged a sit-in at the Sorbonne University in Paris to protest disciplinary proceedings at Nanterre against Mr. Cohn-Bendit and seven others. The sit-in turned into street fighting with riot police.

As student riots spread and workers held a national strike, the French government banned Mr. Cohn-Bendit as an "undesirable."

The ban was not lifted until December 1978 after a front-page appeal by the writer and philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre in the Paris newspaper Le Monde.



Daniel Cohn-Bendit takes refuge from police during Frankfurt airport protests.

FBI Investigating Reports That Libya Illegally Aided Black U.S. Activists

By John M. Goshko

and Joe Picchirallo

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Bureau of Investigation is investigating whether Libya has tried to influence U.S. domestic affairs illegally by giving money and other assistance to some black community activists and black nationalist groups, according to U.S. government officials.

The officials, who declined to be identified, said the investigation grew out of close FBI surveillance of Libya's United Nations mission in New York.

They said that the surveillance began in 1981, after U.S. security officials received reports of a possible Libyan-inspired assassination plot against the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick. Libya's UN mission was headed until early last month by Ali Treiki, who is now foreign minister.

The FBI has evidence that Mr. Treiki was using the mission to pass money to black activists who exhibited sympathy for Libya's support of Third World revolutionary movements, the officials said.

However, they did not identify individuals or organizations that received money.

It is permissible and not uncommon for foreign governments to donate money to U.S. organizations if the funds are given openly for educational, cultural or philanthropic purposes.

However, the Foreign Agents Registration Act requires individuals or groups receiving money from a foreign government to register with the Department of Justice if the funds are used to influence U.S. policy for the benefit of the donating nation.

Robert W. Thabit, a New York lawyer who is the legal adviser to Libya's UN mission, said Monday that Libyan officials had assured him that their representatives had "no intention of violating the laws of the United States or of trying to affect internal domestic policies."

Mr. Thabit added that Mr. Treiki, before his return home on April 4, had contacts with "people of all classes and all colors and all religions." Because of Libya's support for the Palestinians in the Middle East and for blacks in South Africa, Mr. Thabit said, American blacks have visited the Libyan mission to thank Mr. Treiki for his country's stand.

Lawyers for the Libyans also said the government of Colonel Moamer Qadhafi had donated money to Islamic centers in various parts of the United States and that there was nothing inappropriate

about a Moslem country helping co-religionists.

The U.S. officials were unable to specify whether the information collected by the FBI was sufficient for the Justice Department to seek indictments against any Americans or for the State Department to charge Libya with abusing the diplomatic immunity of its personnel at the UN mission. But they said the inquiry had increased in intensity in recent months.

They said details of the investigation had been restricted to a small number of officials within the FBI and the Justice and State departments. But they added that Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Secretary of State George P. Shultz, William J. Casey, the central intelligence director, and the White House had been kept informed about its progress.

The inquiry is regarded as extremely sensitive because of both its international and domestic implications, according to the officials. They said the Reagan administration appeared to be moving very cautiously, out of concern that public accusations without proof might subject President Ronald Reagan to charges that his administration was increasing black-white tensions for partisan political purposes.

The investigation is being conducted against a background of international pressure by the Reagan administration for concerted action by the United States and other Western countries to force the Qadhafi government to stop its alleged sponsorship of international terrorism.

The United States asked Americans to leave Libya in December 1981, following still unconfirmed reports that Colonel Qadhafi had dispatched a "hit squad" to the United States in an attempt to assassinate Mr. Reagan and other senior U.S. officials.

Subsequently, the officials said, the FBI developed information, primarily through telephone wiretaps, of Libyan contacts with what the officials described as black separatist and black activist groups in New York and elsewhere in the United States.

According to the officials, the apparent Libyan aim was to enlist the aid of these groups in unspecified ways to help defeat Mr. Reagan's bid for re-election. One official, referring to information he had seen, said it indicated a Libyan belief that everything possible must be done to defeat Mr. Reagan because, in Libya's view, he represents a major danger to world peace and security.

London Court Hears Police Evidence That Libyans May Have Fired 2 Guns

The Associated Press

LONDON — The bullets that killed a policewoman and wounded 11 Libyan dissidents outside Libya's embassy on April 17 probably came from two guns firing simultaneously from separate windows of the building, police said Wednesday.

Testifying at the inquest into the death of Constable Yvonne Fletcher, a police forensics expert said that 12 bullets were found outside the mansion in St. James's Square and that it was probable three of them were from a second gun.

Another forensics specialist told the coroner's court he found gunpowder traces on curtains of two windows of the embassy building.

Libya contends that the gunfire came from the police and was part of an armed assault on the embassy, called the People's Bureau. But the coroner's jury was shown a videotape of the shooting that clearly showed otherwise.

A witness also told the court that police were warned that there were guns inside the embassy. John Sullivan said he was erecting police barriers when a man who had

emerged from the embassy pointed to the barriers and said: "We have guns here. There's going to be fighting here today."

Former Filipino Beauty Queen Seeks Seat in Assembly, Irritating Marcos

New York Times Service

MANILA — With a wrinkle in her eyes, Aurora Pijuan, the Philippines' winning entry in the Miss International beauty contest in 1970, said she regrets any difficulties she may have caused the family of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

"I am sorry about it," the real estate agent and sometime model who is an opposition candidate in the parliamentary elections Monday, said recently. "I tried to change my name but the court would not allow it."

The trouble with Miss Pijuan's name is that she remains Mrs. Tomas Manotoc under Philippine law, which does not recognize her divorce from a man who later married Maria Imelda Imee Marcos, the eldest daughter of President Marcos and his wife, Imelda.

Imee Marcos Manotoc is a front-running candidate for the National Assembly this month, seeking to represent her father's district of Ilocos Norte province.

"If Aurora Pijuan Manotoc gets elected," said Salvador H. Laurel, the head of a coalition of 12 opposition parties, "there will be two Mrs. Manotocs in the National Assembly."

When Mr. Laurel first announced Aurora Pijuan's candidacy, the president's wife issued a statement deploring the opposition's "sick and low-level tactics."

Mayor Nemesio Yabut of Makati, Marcos party leader in the district where Miss Pijuan is running, was reported to have warned all neighborhood officials not to assist her in her campaign.

People had been pressing her to withdraw from the race, she said. "Yes, I am being harassed in many

ways," she said, but added, "The residents of this educated business district of Makati will be turned off by them."

If elected, she said, she would use her training — a bachelor's degree in mathematics from St. Paul's College in Manila — to help formulate sound economic policy.

She stressed that while she would campaign against the policies of the Marcoses, she had no intention of filing charges or causing other problems in connection with her former husband's marriage to Miss Marcos.

Miss Pijuan married Tommy Manotoc, a businessman and well-known basketball coach, at the height of her popularity as Miss International in 1970. Their romance later cooled, and Mr. Manotoc subsequently met the daughter of the Marcoses.

Like other Filipinos seeking a way around the country's refusal to recognize divorce, Mr. Manotoc obtained a foreign divorce. Then, in December 1982 in Virginia, he secretly married Miss Marcos, who had attended Princeton University.

At first, President and Mrs. Marcos refused to recognize the marriage, saying Mr. Manotoc remained married to his first wife under Philippine laws.

Weeks later, Mr. Manotoc was kidnapped by armed men and disappeared and his parents publicly charged that his abduction was related to his marriage and the refusal of the Marcoses to accept it.

He reappeared more than a month later and said the authorities were not to blame. He said he believed that his kidnappers were members of the Communist New People's Army. The Philippine military made the same assertion, but many Filipinos remain skeptical.

Arafat and North Korea Renew Friendship Vows

The Associated Press

TOKYO — The chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, and President Kim Il Sung of North Korea have pledged friendship and the continuation of their struggle against "imperialist" forces, the Korean Central News Agency said Wednesday.

The pledge was made Tuesday at a banquet for Mr. Arafat at Hamhung, about 110 miles (176 kilometers) east of Pyongyang. The PLO leader, who arrived in North Korea from Beijing on Monday, also met the secretary-general of the Chinese Communist Party, Hu Yaobang, who is on a state visit to North Korea, but there were no details of the meeting.

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SCIENCE

Solving the Mystery of George Balanchine's Death

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—In a laboratory at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center a few months ago, a pathologist leaned over a microscope and peered at an illuminated slice of brain tissue about 10 microns thick. In the center of the minute specimen of brain cells was a pink circle, known as a kuru plaque, one sign of a strange family of diseases called slow viruses.

The brain cells were George Balanchine's, and in them lay the solution to the mystery of his death last year at age 79. The once-athletic choreographer died after a period of several months during which he could hardly move, let alone dance, and could hardly think, let alone choreograph.

Certainly, he had some degenerative neurological disorder. But what was it?

In the weeks after his death, pathologists determined that Mr. Balanchine had had one of the world's most unusual diseases—Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease. It is categorized in the group of slow virus diseases because researchers at the National Institutes of Health showed in 1968 that it can be transmitted to animals after an incubation period of many months, even years. The specific virus, however, has not been identified.

The story of Mr. Balanchine's rare affliction is being told publicly now with the permission of Barbara Horgan, personal assistant to the choreographer and executor of his estate. The doctors who took care of him during the last months of his life and the pathologists who examined him after he died gathered recently to discuss what they finally knew about his illness.

In a conference room on the 15th floor of Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons, the story of Mr. Balanchine's end and the post-mortem diagnosis emerged. Slides were projected as Dr. Philip E. Duffy, the medical center's director of neuropathology, went over each of the clues that were seen only after Mr. Balanchine's death.

Dr. Duffy spoke without interruption for about a half-hour. Then the other doctors joined in conversation and speculation on what they now knew about the rare disease that struck Mr. Balanchine, and what it told them about the one-in-a-million others who are similarly affected.

This gathering was held April 30, on the anniversary of Mr. Balanchine's death. Except for the fame of the patient, it resembled the clinical-pathological conferences in which pathologists pass along to physicians many facts that would have been impossible to determine in life.

Also, it was a chance for Dr.

Edith J. Langner, the Manhattan internist who had been Mr. Balanchine's physician since 1978, to resolve the mystery of what killed him and why. Two questions uppermost in Dr. Langner's mind were: Did her team of specialists fail to recognize a treatable condition? If so, could his life have been saved?

It is now clear that Mr. Balanchine noticed the first signs of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease in about 1978; he was slightly unsteady while standing, something that limited his ability to pirouette. A neurologist who examined him could detect nothing abnormal, but Mr. Balanchine, whose fame was made by mastering the subtleties of motion, was aware that something was wrong.

However, his overriding medical problems at that time were related to a recent heart attack and the need for tighter control of his high blood pressure. He took large doses of drugs for angina, but still had the crushing chest pains, which severely restricted his physical activity.

He balked at coronary bypass surgery until the spring of 1980, when he was no longer able to turn over in bed because of the angina pains. But his recovery from the operation was slow. When he was back to full activity, he still had trouble keeping his balance. He was particularly self-conscious about it when he walked alone. He no longer walked through the steps with his dancers but talked them through their routines, Dr. Langner said.

Tests were done and repeated, and nothing wrong was found. Yet his sense of balance deteriorated further, and a few people around him began to notice.

Dr. Langner was one. She observed that there were more marks on the wall left by a red elbow patch on his jacket as he stumbled along the hall to her office.

Clearly there was something wrong with Mr. Balanchine's cerebellum, the portion of the brain that controls balance. The doctors called the condition cerebellar degenerative disease. The cause was unknown. Because of suspicion that it might be related to arteriosclerosis, the doctors treated Mr. Balanchine with aspirin to reduce the chances of a stroke.

His eyesight and hearing began to fail. Music no longer sounded the same to him. Cataracts distorted his appreciation of blue coloring, which was distressing because he designed the lighting for his productions.

One specialist was convinced that Mr. Balanchine had a tumor called an acoustic neuroma, and wanted to operate, but Dr. Langner



George Balanchine, a few years before his death.

and other specialists stopped him because they seriously doubted that possibility. If he did have it, they reasoned, it would have accounted for only one or two symptoms, not for the generalized nature of his malady.

In September 1982, Mr. Balanchine had a case of what was thought to be the flu on a trip to Washington, and received an unexpected extra set of opinions from doctors at George Washington University Hospital. They came up with the same nonspecific diagnosis: cerebellar degenerative disease.

Doctors in two cities had now done every test they could think of except a brain biopsy, and Mr. Balanchine rejected that possibility.

Meanwhile, he became increasingly confused and he fell often. He broke several ribs despite constant attention of companions. In November 1982, when it was no longer possible to care for him at home, he entered Roosevelt Hospital.

"There was a lot of pressure on both of us," Dr. Langner said. "People from the ballet would call up and ask if he had seen doctor so and so."

Dr. Langner called each of the doctors recommended. Some came. Soon Mr. Balanchine could not recall events that had happened a few minutes before. He could not walk and soon could not use his hands. In the end he had great difficulty swallowing, and this led to the complication that killed him, pneumonia.

In final weeks, said Dr. Sidney E. Bender, one of Mr. Balanchine's neurologists, "We stood at the foot of his bed and shook our heads a lot. We thought he was dying of his own disease—our he invented."

In fact, it turned out to be a disease similar to one called kuru that Dr. Bender had seen during a visit to New Guinea in 1970.

An autopsy was done at Roosevelt Hospital. Mr. Balanchine's brain was put in a jar of formalin and sent to Dr. Duffy's team of experts at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center.

There, after 10 days, the brain was removed from the jar and sliced across in layers. From those slices, small blocks of tissue were prepared so that the brain could be studied under the microscope.

Chemical stains were added to some to help detect the pattern of appearance of certain brain cells and abnormalities, particularly the kuru plaques.

As Dr. Duffy clicked the projector at the conference to show slide after slide of Mr. Balanchine's brain, he commented on the findings. The appearance of the intact brain to the eye "appears normal and there is very little arteriosclerosis," he noted.

Then he switched to pictures taken through the microscope and said: "These are very abnormal. Notice that nerve cells are visible but there are regions where the

number of nerve cells is dramatically reduced."

Inflammation, so characteristic of most infections, was absent. This was a subtle but valuable clue because slow virus diseases are characterized by the absence of inflammation.

Next he pointed to a significant feature and a key lead to the diagnosis: small spaces in certain cells. "You see them everywhere in the gray matter of the brain," Dr. Duffy said.

It was a condition called "the spongy state," common in a number of so-called slow virus diseases such as Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, kuru and scrapie. The damage was most striking in the cerebellum.

In addition, star-shaped astrocytes were increased in size and number, evidence of brain injury. Astrocytes help the brain heal and modulate nerve function by "picking up" certain chemicals called neuro-transmitters, among other functions.

Now the audience was staring at several pink circles. On closer examination there were little threads extending radially from the centers. These were kuru plaques. "These plaques were first described in kuru, but they occur in about 10 percent of cases of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease," Dr. Duffy said.

The disease is named for Dr. Hans Gerhard Creutzfeldt and Dr. Alfons Maria Jakob, who described it in the early 1920s.

Dr. Duffy then moved to the blackboard to discuss the history of slow virus diseases. It began with the recognition 200 years ago of scrapie in sheep. Icelandic shepherds noted that the diseased animals would become irritable, stagger, and scrape themselves against trees and rocks before they died.

In recent years, scientists have shown that scrapie can be transmitted to animals after a long incubation period. The agent is in the range of the size of small viruses.

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CURRENTS

New Radio-Wave Machine for Cancer

MINNEAPOLIS (UPI)—Doctors at the University of Minnesota and Duke University in North Carolina will be the first in the United States to treat cancer patients with a Japanese-built machine that resembles a large microwave oven.

Dr. Seymour Levitz, chief of therapeutic radiology at University of Minnesota Hospitals, said about 50 U.S. medical centers used heat to treat cancer but until now none had machines that could reach deeper than two inches into the body. The new machine is expected to go into service in two to three months.

The machine focuses radio waves on a tumor and heats it to about 110 degrees Fahrenheit (43 degrees centigrade), Dr. Levitz said. The concept is similar to microwave cooking, but the wave frequency is different. Dr. Levitz said a series of 10 treatments would cost \$2,000 to \$5,000.

Drug Effective Against Preleukemia

BOSTON (UPI)—Patients with preleukemia, a disease that sometimes precedes leukemia, can temporarily live normal lives while being treated with a new drug, according to officials of the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute. The usual treatment has been transfusions and antibiotics.

Of 16 victims, 10 responded positively to the drug cytarabine, the researchers said. "This is the first therapy we're aware of that has had a positive effect on this disease," said Dr. Donald W. Kufe. "The treatment is not curative but did improve the quality of life for these patients."

Preleukemia causes bone marrow to gradually lose its ability to produce normal blood cells. Victims have anemia, frequent infections and bleeding problems. The disease is most common in the elderly. One third of its victims develop acute leukemia.

Study Says Women Doctors Happier

NEW YORK (NYT)—For years, many male physicians have held that women should avoid the profession because the emotional cost of balancing a medical practice with being a wife and mother was too high. But a new study suggests that doctors who are women are happier overall than their male counterparts.

Some 200 doctors who graduated from the Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine from 1956 to 1965 were studied by Dr. Betty Hosmer Mawardi, an associate professor of medical education at the Cleveland institution. The sample was evenly divided by sex.

"The thing that surprised me the most was the fact that most of the women in the survey hadn't gone nearly as far in medicine as the men in the study, mainly because they took time from their careers to bear and raise children," Dr. Mawardi said. "Yet these women still reported a higher level of satisfaction with their lives than the men in the study did."

This is not to say that female doctors regard their lives as totally satisfying, she said. There is tension imposed by family responsibilities and some evidence that women in medicine have a somewhat higher suicide rate than male doctors, she said.

Beluga Whale Is Born at Sea World

SAN DIEGO (AP)—A beluga whale has been born at the Sea World marine park here, and officials hope it will be the first of the so-called singing whales to survive birth in captivity.

The baby, weighing about 55 pounds (25 kilograms) and measuring four feet (1.2 meters) long, was born Monday afternoon. "If the call survives it will be a first for any beluga whale in captivity," said Dr. Lanny Cornell, zoological director of Sea World.

The baby is the first for Sea World. Belugas born at other marine parks have not survived long, Dr. Cornell said. The birth occurred in Sea World's underwater theater, so "we were able to record it on tape and film as part of our whale and dolphin breeding research program," said a park spokesman.

Studies of Songbirds Yield Clues to the Brain

LOS ANGELES—The songs of birds result from a complex system of learning and while there is no evidence that birds are "speaking" to each other when they sing, they are not whistling in the dark either.

Songbirds, which make up about half of the 8,000 species of birds, are giving neurobiologists a vast amount of information about how brains learn and control vocal behavior. Some of the discoveries are forcing revisions of theories about the human brain, including the view that there are no differences between male and female brains.

As the result of the discovery of sex differences in the brains of birds, which are directly related to song production (generally, only male birds sing), scientists have looked for and found sex differences in the brains of humans, though not related to any functional differences.

"If you look at the animal kingdom as a whole, there are only two groups of animals that mimic voice: man and the birds," said Dr. Masakazu Konishi, a behavioral biologist at the California Institute of Technology and one of the leaders of the study of birdsong.

As a result of birds' mimicking behavior, he said, "the temptation is great to think in terms of correlations between speech and song. But a superficial comparison is dangerous."

Dr. Konishi's teacher, Peter Marler of Rockefeller University in New York, one of the top experts in the field, said that at first the similarities between birdsong and speech were considered curiosities that were no more than coincidences.

"But as the list accumulates," he said, "I'm more and more convinced that what we're seeing is a set of basic principles that suggest how any organism would best go about acquiring a learned vocal repertoire that had some degree of richness of construction."

Among the similarities: • Birds learn to sing. If a songbird is deafened or raised in isolation, it never sings properly.

• Each species has its own songs, and birds have an innate predisposition to learn that song. Similarly, humans learn to speak a language, but they seem to know, innately, which sounds make up a language, and which sounds do not.

• Within the birds' species song, there are distinct dialects in geographic areas that persist beyond the lifespans of individual birds. "That's very much like human dialect," Dr. Konishi said.

• When birds are young, they listen to adult birds, break down songs into clusters of notes, babble the clusters for a while and then put them together into a song.

• Most birds are very quick to learn songs when they are young and lose that ability as they age.

• There is evidence that birds have right/left brain differentiation, and that the left brain controls singing, just as in humans it controls speech.

Fernando Nottebohm, another student of Dr. Marler's and a colleague of his at Rockefeller University, discovered several years ago that the left part of a bird's vocal organ, the syrinx, has much greater control over the bird's song than the right half.

Working with canaries, he found that if the left half was denervated, the majority of song components disappeared. If the right half was denervated, much of the song sometimes all, remained intact. This led him to conclude that control of singing did not reside in the syrinx itself, but higher up in the nervous system.

Still using canaries, he mapped the brain pathways for song control and found that lesions on the left side of the brain "had a much more devastating effect than similar lesions on the right side." He concluded that song control is based in the left hemisphere of the brain. Unlike humans, where the control paths cross after leaving the brain so that the left hemisphere controls the right side and vice versa, the left hemisphere in birds controls the left side of the body.

Dr. Konishi made neurophysiological recordings of the two hemispheres of a singing bird and found no differences in brain activity. He disputes Dr. Nottebohm's findings, which are otherwise generally accepted. Dr. Nottebohm said of Dr. Konishi's work: "It points to our lack of understanding of how all this works."

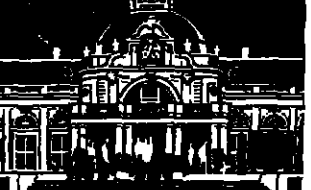
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THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1984

WALL STREET WATCH

Perpetual Options: An Idea Whose Time Has Arrived

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

There is big bang for your buck in options. Buy a "call" on a stock that rises a few points and the option's value can double or even leap higher in a matter of days — sometimes hours — if it's really a hot issue.

Option trading can make conventional investing on Wall Street seem tired and tame. But trouble is, option traders consistently lose more than they win. In most cases, time runs out as the stock fails to make the big move expected and the total investment expires, worthless.

Dean Witter's Robert Stovall, who plays the market for fun and profit, but appreciates that capital gains are what give investors the big belly laughs, has developed over the years what he calls "perpetual options."

"They offer bang for the buck," he said, "plus give you more time to be lucky and smart."

"These are battered-down stocks, usually relatively small companies of the so-called emerging growth variety, where a more appropriate description in the wake of their major retreat from recent market highs would be 'submerging growth.'"

"As with options, the leverage is there, because the stock might bounce off its lows and maybe even recover a big chunk of the price setback it has suffered. An investor's time horizon has to be longer, maybe three years, but at least he doesn't have to worry about an expiration date."

Mr. Stovall, director of Dean Witter's investment policy committee and well-known in the United States because of frequent television appearances to discuss the stock market, described the "perpetual options" strategy as "between high-risk option speculation and normal prudent investing," something that he offers as part of a "more balanced investment program."

"I recommend them for people who can afford and enjoy this type of investing," he added.

Markets "in the doldrums," as Wall Street is now, present the best opportunities for perpetual options, he said. Many stocks are down steeply from earlier bull-market highs, and there are quite a few juicy targets as leveraged buyout and merger acquisition activity picks up.

He recommends a package of 10 or 12, "because you can never tell which ones may hit."

The biggest risk, he noted, is that a company may fail or go into liquidation. But even if the worst happens, some residual value usually remains for shareholders, unlike with expired options. The other risk is "sterilization of your money if the stocks just sit there."

Another plus for the investor is that broker commissions are considerably lower on stocks than for options.

Because "there's no law a stock that has plunged from 30 to 10" in a relatively short period of time will recover quickly to its old high, he advises investors to take profits if an issue advances 30 to 40 percent. "Figuring out which stocks to buy is easier than deciding the right time to sell them," he admits.

A list of "perpetual option" stocks Mr. Stovall came up with Wednesday includes Storage Technology, Quotron Systems, Genomatic Electronics, Times Fiber Communications, Decotel/Olivetti, Panty Frida, Westford International, MCI Communications and General Electric.

He also recommends three currently low-flying airline stocks: Eastern, TWA, and West Air. Mr. Stovall, who is observing that devotes of the strategy could have traded in and out of the stock in price swings over the years. He said that if auto quotes as dropped next year by the United States, AMC's parent, Renault, could benefit handsomely.

Several of these recommendations are tarnished stars from Dean Witter's own "emerging growth" stock lists that far outperformed the bull market until last summer, then nosedived. General Public Utilities, Mr. Stovall noted, is a stock that has been "in purgatory" since the near meltdown at its Three-Mile Island nuclear power plant. But he thinks the utility might earn as much as \$2.50 next year and consider resuming dividends.

"But make up your own list some day Sunday afternoon," he advised. "The 'new lows' list is a good place to start."

Unless General Motors announces today that it has invented a car that runs on ginger ale, it looks like the "GM Bellwether" (Continued on Page 18, Col. 5)

Markets with the
doldrums present the
best opportunities
for this strategy

Merrill May
Propose
Big Buyout
City Investing Bid
Put at \$1.8 Billion

By Robert J. Cole

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, the biggest U.S. investment banking house, is expected to propose an estimated \$1.8-billion management buyout of City Investing Co., according to Wall Street executives.

Among its substantial operations, City Investing owns Home Insurance Co., one of the biggest U.S. casualty insurers; the Hotel 6 chain of discount motels; Riesen Manufacturing Co., a leading producer of water heaters and air-conditioning equipment; and World Color Press, the biggest printer of consumer magazines in the United States.

A key part of the transaction, the sources said Tuesday, is that George T. Scharffenberger, chairman and chief executive of City Investing, who will be 65 on May 22, would be invited to remain as head of the company's staff of ranking executives.

City Investing stock jumped \$4.25 on Monday to \$37.25, prompting the company to ask the New York Stock Exchange to halt trading pending an announcement.

Shortly after the 10 A.M. opening bell Tuesday, City Investing said it had been "approached by a major financial institution which expressed interest in presenting an offer to purchase the company." It added that it expected to receive the offer by Wednesday, but refused to elaborate.

By the close of trading Tuesday, City Investing advanced another \$5.875, to \$43.125, with more than a million shares changing hands. Thus the company, which has scored more than \$10 in 48 hours and, depending on the size of the offer, could rise still further.

Wall Street sources estimated Merrill Lynch's offer as about \$50 a share. On the basis of City Investing's 36.5 million shares outstanding, a sale at that price would amount to about \$1.3 billion.

These sources emphasized, however, that Merrill Lynch was not buying City Investing on its own behalf but would act as packager, for a fee, in a management buyout of the company.

Since most of the money for these ventures is borrowed, they have come to be known as leveraged buyouts. They usually call for top management to remain in charge, therefore practically guaranteeing that they must be friendly to be successful.

Leveraged buyouts generally provide big stock market premiums to investors, thus encouraging stockholder support.

If the agreement is completed, the company's stock would disappear from the New York Stock Exchange and would then be owned by the lenders, management of the company and Merrill Lynch.

In what has come to be a typical practice, some of the company's assets might be sold to others. In time, perhaps, the stock might again be sold to the public — and, almost assuredly, at a profit.

Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co., one of the best-known U.S. packagers of such buyouts, is currently trying to buy Esmark Inc., the Chicago group, for \$2.4 billion. If it succeeds, it would be the biggest such venture in history.

Merrill Lynch, which has been active in such buyouts for several years, acted as packager last year for the \$430-million management buyout of Signode Corp.

City Investing, whose revenues totaled nearly \$6 billion last year, has 63,000 employees. Food services, lodging and insurance provide 43 percent of operating profits. Its 365 motels cover 39 states and its printing presses turn out a range of publications, from Good Housekeeping and Forbes to Cosmopolitan and Rolling Stone.



Worker at NEC Corp.'s plant in Kyushu, Japan, inspects silicon wafer for computer chip.

U.S. Industry Finally Looks at Japan

Roots of Ignorance Lie in Not-Invented-Here Syndrome

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Companies and government in the United States, after years of paying scant attention to Japanese technological developments, are now stepping up their efforts to monitor Japanese advances.

The new efforts stem from a growing belief among U.S. technology experts that the lack of knowledge resulting from the failure to watch such Japanese advances has put the United States at a disadvantage in the growing competition between the two countries in such emerging fields as electronics and biotechnology.

"It's almost beyond the realm of imagination that companies in the United States don't keep tabs on what's being done by their competitors," said Jack L. Osborn, executive managing director for Asian operations for TRW Inc. and former

economic attaché for high technology at the U.S. Embassy here. "But American companies are not keeping tabs on the Japanese competition to the level the threat warrants."

When U.S. technologists do visit Japan, they are frequently surprised by the extent and sophistication of the work being done.

"I must admit that while I was well informed before visiting here, what I have seen since I came here almost frightens me," said Roman J. West-Lewski, an expert in advanced new materials who is surveying Japanese work in that field for the National Science Foundation.

To remedy the situation, such U.S. companies as Burroughs Corp., Eastman Kodak Co., GTE Corp. and TRW are moving people to Japan or are hiring people to keep track of Japanese work. The American Electronics Association, a trade group, has just

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Feldstein to Leave Economic Post
After Conflicts With Administration

By John M. Berry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Martin S. Feldstein, the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, who has often been at odds with senior White House officials and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan over economic policy, resigned Wednesday effective July 10.

Mr. Feldstein told reporters that he was not leaving because of any policy disagreement, even though a new source this week over whether the Federal Reserve's monetary policy is so tight that it is unnecessarily increasing interest rates.

The chairman is to return to Harvard University, from which he is on leave, and to the presidency of the National Bureau of Research, from which he had resigned. Harvard has a rule that no member of the faculty can take a leave of absence for more than two years, and Mr. Feldstein had made it known to the council in August 1982 that he would leave sometime this summer.

Nevertheless, Mr. Feldstein reiterated his support for current Fed policy, saying it is consistent with the growth of current-dollar gross national product the administration has forecast for 1984.

Meanwhile, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan stepped up his criticism of the Fed, blaming it for this week's increase in the commercial bank lending rate to 12 1/2 percent from 12 percent. As recently as last Sunday in a television interview, Mr. Regan had said that Fed policies were in line with administration expectations.

On Tuesday, the main White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, blamed the Fed for the rise in interest rates and said the central bank was not providing enough money to ensure economic growth.

But Mr. Feldstein, who has repeatedly refused to make his statements congruent with those of the White House if doing so would compromise his economic views, insisted that the recent slow growth of the money supply constituted no danger to the economy at this point and that it may quickly be reversed.

He acknowledged that at least one measure of the money supply is near the low end of its target range. But the range is only \$8 billion right now and the average change in the weekly money supply numbers has been running about \$3 billion. The level of the money supply could quickly bounce back to the middle of the range, he pointed out.

Many of the battles that Mr. Feldstein has had with other administration officials have centered on federal budget deficits. He said he felt those issues had been resolved, in principle, with the acceptance by President Ronald Reagan earlier this year of the need to reduce the deficits, including a so-called down-payment on deficit reduction this year.

Mr. Feldstein said that the defi-

German Unions
Move Nearer
To Strike Call

By Warren Gelter

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The stage appeared to be set Wednesday for a major strike by West Germany's largest trade union, IG Metall, after indications that workers in the Frankfurt area had voted in favor of a walkout, which could begin as early as Monday.

IG Metall, representing 2.7 million workers in the critical steel, engineering and automobile industries, will determine Thursday afternoon at an executive board meeting here when and where strikes in support of a 35-hour workweek will be held in the two regions around Stuttgart and Frankfurt that this week have indicated more than 75-percent support for the walkout.

"We are apt to see the strongest confrontation between labor and industry in the Federal Republic's history," said an IG Metall spokesman in an interview. Another union official said that it was certain that the strike proposal was endorsed by 75 to 80 percent of the workers who voted Tuesday and Wednesday.

With the nation braced for a militant campaign by the metal workers, fear grew among industry and government circles here that the strike could have a crippling effect on West Germany's modest economic recovery.

Seen as particularly vulnerable to the strike are the auto and heavy machinery industries. Companies such as Daimler-Benz, Porsche, Audi, Opel and Bosch are concentrated in the regions targeted by IG Metall.

Gesammetall, the metal industry workers' association, says it will not back down from a 40-hour work week "either before during or after the strike."

Rudolf Geer, a spokesman for Gesamtmetall, says his organization is "well-equipped" to respond to any move by the labor union. He said the employers would wait to see what steps IG Metall would take before deciding to call for a walkout — a tactic used effectively by management against a similar campaign for a shorter workweek in late 1978 which failed to achieve its goal.

IG Metall is reported to have a "war chest" of several hundred million Deutsch marks to cover its workers in the event of a prolonged strike. The strike in 1978-79 lasted six weeks.

The employers, backed by the government, argue that chopping five hours from the workweek would increase cost of labor by some 20 percent, reduce the competitiveness of German exports and actually diminish the number of jobs. Alternatively, employers propose a 3-percent wage increase, more paid time off for those willing to take on more flexible work shifts, and early retirement at 58 years old, with 65 percent of pay.

Some unions, including the construction, chemical and banking groups, have moved away from the position of IG Metall and its umbrella organization, the German Federation of Trade Unions, in accepting wage increases and early retirement plans instead of pursuing the 35-hour week.

IG Metall has accused the government of abandoning its traditional neutrality and siding with employers. The union has ruled out any arbitration role for the government, which could inhibit efforts to find a solution.

"I suspect IG Metall will move against the auto industry or against suppliers of that industry," Mr. Geer said, "for it is here that the strike could have a definite impact on a strong industry, an industry that may feel real pressure to make concessions."

Share prices of those car makers in areas likely to be hit by the strike dipped markedly in the Frankfurt exchange in the past few days.

An IG Metall spokesman says the union will not focus its strike on the auto industry alone because much of the industry, including Volkswagen and BMW, is located outside of the Stuttgart and Frankfurt regions.

The strike will be seen as a test of strength for the union which views itself as being pitted against an uncompromising "alliance" of industry and the center-right coalition of Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

The union, supported by the opposition Social Democrat and Green parties in parliament, contends that a move to a 35-hour work week without loss of pay could create 200,000 jobs in the metal working industry and as many as 1.5 million in the economy overall. They are demanding a staggered move away from 40 hours for everyone in the industry in addition to a 3-4 percent wage increase to keep pace with inflation.

CURRENCY RATES

Local interbank rates on May 9, excluding fees.
Official Exchanges for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2:00 p.m. EDT.

	\$	£	D.M.	S.F.	Y.	Y.	S.F.	Y.
Amsterdam	2.125	4.216	112.40	36.44	108.20	108.20	5.25	108.20
Brussels	36.51	72.30	26.22	4.25	26.22	10.81	36.73	36.73
Frankfurt	2.775	5.550	17.40	5.22	17.40	4.78	17.40	17.40
London	1.562	3.125	11.70	3.25	11.70	3.25	11.70	11.70
Milan	1.7140	3.4280	11.32	3.38	11.32	3.38	11.32	11.32
Paris	6.55	13.10	36.82	11.70	36.82	11.70	36.82	36.82
Porto	20.15	40.30	12.40	3.72	12.40	3.72	12.40	12.40
Zurich	2.265	4.530	15.85	4.75	15.85	4.75	15.85	15.85
1 Swiss	0.888	1.776	5.49	1.64	5.49	1.64	5.49	5.49
1 DM	1.000	2.000	6.56	1.97	6.56	1.97	6.56	6.56

	\$	£	D.M.	S.F.	Y.	Y.	S.F.	Y.
Amsterdam	2.125	4.216	112.40	36.44	108.20	108.20	5.25	108.20
Brussels	36.51	72.30	26.22	4.25	26.22	10.81	36.73	36.73
Frankfurt	2.775	5.550	17.40	5.22	17.40	4.78	17.40	17.40
London	1.562	3.125	11.70	3.25	11.70	3.25	11.70	11.70
Milan	1.7140	3.4280	11.32	3.38	11.32	3.38	11.32	11.32
Paris	6.55	13.10	36.82	11.70	36.82	11.70	36.82	36.82
Porto	20.15	40.30	12.40	3.72	12.40	3.72	12.40	12.40
Zurich	2.265	4.530	15.85	4.75	15.85	4.75	15.85	15.85
1 Swiss	0.888	1.776	5.49	1.64	5.49	1.64	5.49	5.49
1 DM	1.000	2.000	6.56	1.97	6.56	1.97	6.56	6.56

INTEREST RATES

	Dollar	D-Mark	Franc	Shilling	Yen	ECU	SDR
1M	10 1/4	11 1/4	5 1/4	3 1/4	5 1/4	7 1/4	5 1/4
3M	11 1/4	12 1/4	6 1/4	4 1/4	6 1/4	8 1/4	6 1/4
6M	12 1/4	13 1/4	7 1/4	5 1/4	7 1/4	9 1/4	7 1/4
1Y	13 1/4	14 1/4	8 1/4	6 1/4	8 1/4	10 1/4	8 1/4

Key Money Rates

	U.S.	U.K.	West Germany	France	Japan
Discount Rate	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Prime Rate	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
30-day Treasury Bill	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
90-day Treasury Bill	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
6-month Treasury Bill	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
1-year Treasury Bill	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

GOLD PRICES

	A.M.	P.M.	Close
New York	372.15	372.15	372.15
London	372.15	372.15	372.15
Paris	372.15	372.15	372.15
Zurich	372.15	372.15	372.15
1 oz. Gold	372.15	372.15	372.15

U.K. Banks Lift Rates,
But Pound Stays Weak

LONDON — The four major British banks raised their base lending rates Wednesday, but the moves failed to boost the British currency from a level just above its record low against the dollar.

Two banks, National Westminster and Lloyd's, increased their base rates to 9 percent from 8 1/2 percent. Barclays raised its rate to 9 1/4 percent, while Midland jumped by three-quarters of a percentage point to 9 1/2 percent.

A spokesman for National Westminster said the move was necessary because of upward pressure being exerted by interest rates in the London money market, which in turn have been influenced by the rise of lending rates in the United States.

The pound touched a record low of \$1.3775 Tuesday after several major U.S. banks had raised their prime lending rates to 12 1/2 percent from 12 percent.

Although the pound opened slightly stronger at \$1.3872 in London Wednesday, it lost half a cent after announcement of the base-rate rises. Dealers said the rate increases had been anticipated, and that there was therefore no new incentive to buy pounds.

Though pound has been relatively firm against other major currencies, a low pound rate against the dollar threatens higher inflation in Britain because it adds to the cost of imports.

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NYSE Most Actives		
Amstar	100	100
Amstar	100	100
Amstar	100	100
Amstar	100	100
Amstar	100	100
Amstar	100	100
Amstar	100	100
Amstar	100	100
Amstar	100	100
Amstar	100	100

Dow Jones Averages		
Index	Open	High
Indust	100	100
Transp	100	100
Comp	100	100

NYSE Index		
Index	Open	High
Indust	100	100
Transp	100	100
Comp	100	100

NYSE 3 P.M.		
Vol. of 3 p.m.	100	100
Prev. 3 p.m. Vol.	100	100
Prev. Consolidated Close	100	100

AMEX Diaries		
Index	Open	High
Indust	100	100
Transp	100	100
Comp	100	100

NASDAQ Index		
Index	Open	High
Indust	100	100
Transp	100	100
Comp	100	100

AMEX Most Actives		
Index	Open	High
Indust	100	100
Transp	100	100
Comp	100	100

NYSE Most Actives		
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Dow Off 10.78 Trading Quickens

NEW YORK — Prices were sharply lower at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 9.76 Tuesday, was off 10.78 to 1,165.52. The Dow, which gained 1.25 Monday, was operating at a 0.63 deficit since Du Pont was trading minus its dividend.

The Dow transportation average was down 0.52 to 513.57 but the Dow utilities average was up 0.68 to 129.09.

Declines led advances by a 9-6 margin. Turnover amounted to about 101.7 million shares, up from 81.6 million traded Tuesday. Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said prices skidded in the early afternoon on word the Treasury, which drew strong demand Tuesday for its \$6.5 billion in three-year note, ran into trouble trying to sell \$5.25 billion in 10-year notes Wednesday.

Further, there was speculation yields on the \$4.25 billion worth of 30-year bonds Thursday would be astronomical. All of this had news for interest rates in the future, analysts said.

The Treasury's success Tuesday was on reason the stock market managed to rally despite an increase in the prime lending rate to 12½ percent from 12 percent. It was the third increase since mid-March.

The Reagan administration said it was disturbed by the rate increases and suggested they were caused by the Federal Reserve's tight monetary policies.

But Martin S. Feldstein, Council of Economic Advisers chairman, who announced he was

leaving office July 10, said the rates went up because "the cost of money to banks went up."

Mr. Feldstein said Fed has been pursuing the right kind of policies to deal with economic growth and large federal borrowing. He said Fed steps to boost short-term rates were appropriate.

Thomas Ryan of Kidder Peabody said a "lot of activity is being generated by takeovers, rumored takeovers and corporate buy-back plans. Portfolio managers are getting a pleasant surprise every day."

On the trading floor, Teledyne (ex-dividend) was up 32 points at one time in heavy trading. Teledyne said it would buy back \$5 million of its own shares at \$200 each.

Atlantic Richfield was high on the active list and up sharply. One report said Arco had discovered a tremendous amount of oil in the "West Sak" field in Alaska's North Slope.

Phillips Petroleum, which rose 1¼ Tuesday in heavy trading, was active. Phillips has been mentioned over the past several months as a potential takeover target.

City Investing, which climbed 10¼ the previous two sessions, was active. City Investing received a \$30-a-share offer from a group led by Merrill Lynch Capital Markets.

Firestone Tire & Rubber made the active list with a block of 683,300 shares at 18.

Carter Hawley Hale Stores was sharply lower. A U.S. district court judge ruled Carter Hawley did not violate securities laws when it bought up some of its own shares and sold others to General Cinema to block a \$1.1 billion takeover bid by The Limited Inc. Limited stock was higher.

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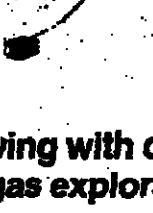
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**Tables include the nationwide prices
up to the closing on Wall Street**

12 Month	3m	6m	9m	12m	15m	18m	21m	24m	27m	30m	33m	36m	39m	42m	45m	48m	51m	54m	57m	60m	63m	66m	69m	72m	75m	78m	81m	84m	87m	90m	93m	96m	99m	100m
12 Month	3m	6m	9m	12m	15m	18m	21m	24m	27m	30m	33m	36m	39m	42m	45m	48m	51m	54m	57m	60m	63m	66m	69m	72m	75m	78m	81m	84m	87m	90m	93m	96m	99m	100m

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	Dts.	Yds.	FE	SW.	100% High Low	3 Mo.	Over 3 Mo.
Item 1.20	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item 1.00	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .80	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .60	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .40	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .20	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .10	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .05	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .02	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .01	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .005	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .002	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .001	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .0005	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .0002	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .0001	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .00005	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .00002	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .00001	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .000005	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .000002	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .000001	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .0000005	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .0000002	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .0000001	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .00000005	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .00000002	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .00000001	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .000000005	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .000000002	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .000000001	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .0000000005	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .0000000002	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .0000000001	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .00000000005	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .00000000002	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .00000000001	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .000000000005	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .000000000002	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .000000000001	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .0000000000005	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .0000000000002	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1
Item .0000000000001	4.3	8	186	266	73	2950	-1

(Continued from Page 7)

Indicator," of which Mr. Stovall is recognized custodian, will flash a negative signal for the stock market.

Since the 1920s, he says it has been right 80 percent of the time in predicting Wall Street's general trend. Today, it will have to climb some 25 percent to above 80%, the peak it reached Jan. 10, to signal an "all clear" for stocks over the next four months.

"The stock is warning that it's not going to be a very good summer," he explained. "And if GM continues to hit lower lows, it's telling us that Wall Street is in a dangerous mode."

Breda Cummins, U.S. fund manager for Irish Life, Ireland's largest life insurance company, in Dublin, also describes herself as "cautious to bullish" about Wall Street.


"I expect stocks will move basically in the same 1,120 to 1,180 trading range for the rest of 1984," she declared. "But downside risk should be below 1,100."

Ms. Cummins attributed Wall Street's current buoyancy at the upper end of that range on the Dow average to strong first quarter earnings reports by companies. "This has allowed stocks to ignore the comparative attraction of bond market prices, but it probably won't last," she

Irish Life has not put new money into U.S. stocks for almost a year, she disclosed. Portfolio shifts since then have been "defensive," emphasizing big capitalization, high quality issues. Secondary stocks have almost been entirely "weeded out," she said.

While Wall Street looks "relatively very cheap" compared with other world markets, she said that what is needed to convince her any rally there could be sustained are these developments: a decline in interest rates of 1½ to 2 percentage points, a substantial rally in the bond market, and a budget deficit cutting package that is more than "cosmetic."

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	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968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NASDAQ National Market Prices

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

**Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,
Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.**

4 Swiss Banks Increase Rates for Time Deposit

ZURICH — Four major Swiss banks on Wednesday raised the interest rates by $\frac{1}{4}$ percentage point on time deposits with maturities between 3 and 12 months, a spokesman for the banks said Wednesday.

The new rates are 3½ percent on deposits with maturities between 3 and 8 months, 3½ percent on 9- to 11-month deposits, and 3½ percent on 12-month deposits. The four banks are Crédit Suisse, Swiss Bank Corp., Swiss Volksbank and Union Bank of Switzerland.

Another important
business statistic

65% the percentage
International Herald Tribune reads:
holding management positions

IBM's Networks to Link Computers Proceed More Slowly Than Expected

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. has introduced the first part of its long-awaited local area network, linking independent computer systems, usually within a large building, so they can exchange information at high speed.

But the company only offered a "statement of intent" to market a full network in two to three years.

Tuesday's announcement surprised analysts, who had expected the entire system to be available this year. It prompted speculation that IBM had encountered technical problems and chose to announce the system piecemeal to encourage customers not to install competing products.

The network is a crucial element in IBM's efforts to capture an even

larger share of the office automation market, against competition from Wang Laboratories, Xerox Corp., Digital Equipment Corp. and others that already market such networks.

A local area network ties together diverse computers, large and small, and permits them to share peripheral equipment, such as printers and disk drives that store data. It requires sophisticated software and special communications equipment for each personal computer, word processor or terminal — particularly because many of them use different communications standards, or "protocols."

IBM's announcement Tuesday contained none of that equipment, but the company did say that, beginning in October, it would distribute a uniform "cabling system" allowing office workers to plug var-

ious computers into wall outlets, much like telephones.

The wiring appeared to be the first component of the local area network. Until now, IBM customers have had to install various types of cables for different machines.

An IBM spokeswoman said the company was not encountering any particular delays with the network, but added, "We are still in the research-and-development phase, and we are satisfied with the results."

But analysts noted reports of problems with the microchips being developed by Texas Instruments that form a critical part of the IBM network's hardware. With further delays apparent, analysts suggested, IBM was attempting to lock in customers by first selling them the cabling system — the most time-consuming and difficult part to install — and the rest later.

Xerox Offers Facsimile Aid

Reuters

LAS VEGAS — Xerox Corp. has introduced a personal computer software package that it said can completely automate the distribution of information in a facsimile network. The information can be created either on a personal computer or entered into a personal computer from a facsimile unit, the company said Wednesday.

The "Netmaster" includes software, a Xerox or International Business Machines Corp. personal computer and a Xerox telecopier terminal with an interface connection. The system can store documents and distribution lists with up to 1,000 different phone numbers.

Xerox will start taking U.S. orders June 1, with installation in September, the company said. A typical system will cost \$10,490, Xerox said.

U.S., 12 Partners Open Trade Discussions Today

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States and 12 of its trading partners will begin three days of informal talks Thursday, at which U.S. officials are likely to urge the adoption of new international rules on banking and other financial services.

Officials in Washington are playing down the importance of the discussions. They say the agenda is flexible and that there will be an

opportunity to assess trade conditions without the pressures that come with specific negotiations.

"This will be an informal meeting, not a decision-making meeting," a high-level trade official said.

The countries represented at the ministerial meeting will be Australia, Brazil, Canada, India, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

Officials from the European Community, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the International Monetary Fund are also to attend.

In the past, the U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, had invited only Japan, Canada and the members of the EC for such talks.

But this year he decided to expand the gathering to include Third World countries.

The United States in recent years

has strengthened its trade links with Asia and developing countries.

The discussions are expected to center on U.S. concern over the lack of progress achieved in examining trade problems, following agreement on a work program in late 1982 when countries belonging to GATT held a ministerial meeting in Paris.

The United States complained then about what it views as a lack of cooperation among countries. In addition, Mr. Brock is expected to lobby for more rules for services such as banking and insurance under GATT, since U.S. international trade is becoming increasingly service oriented.

The issue is likely to be of little interest to Third World countries because services are not a major area of their trading activity.

The developing countries will

probably press the United States to open its markets to their products, and complain that they are facing U.S. protectionist pressures at a time when they are faced with debt and other problems.

Other likely topics of discussion are high U.S. interest rates, which increase the value of the dollar and make debt servicing, paid in dollars, more expensive for Third World countries.

Swiss Inflation Rate Narrows

Reuters

BERN — The increase in the Swiss year-to-year consumer price index slowed to 3.2 percent in April, down from 3.4 percent in March, the Federal Office for Labor, Trade and Industry said Wednesday. The month-to-month increase was 0.1 percent, down from 0.7 percent in March.

Japanese Technology Attracts New U.S. Interest

(Continued from Page 7)

opened an office here to monitor technological and political developments.

The government is also taking some steps. The House Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology held hearings on the subject in March and is proposing to allocate \$750,000 for the translation of Japanese scientific papers into English. The U.S. Embassy will add more people to monitor Japanese development and the National Science Foundation is beginning a program of sending experts in various fields to survey developments in Japan.

Still, most U.S. experts say too little is being done. The Boston Consulting Group, for instance, found that of 12 major foreign companies it interviewed recently, only four actively followed Japanese technology. Experts say that if U.S. industry fails to keep track of Japanese technological progress, Japanese companies will leap ahead of the Americans before they realize it.

"We will continue to be caught by surprise as we were in the steel industry, the automobile industry, and the consumer electronics industry," said John A. Alic, a project manager for the Office of Technology Assessment in Washington, who has done some studies of Japanese technology.

One of the major reasons for the failure to watch the Japanese is that Americans have long been the leaders in technology and suffer from what is known as the not-invented-here syndrome, the belief that work done by others is not important. "Almost without exception, U.S. technology experts stationed here say their colleagues in the United States seriously underestimate the Japanese accomplishments."

"There is a great gulf of willingness to accept the fact that the Japanese are leading in certain areas," said Thomas J. Savareide, technical director of Sumitomo 3M Ltd., a joint venture of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. and Japan's NEC Corp. and Sumitomo Electric Industries.

Many experts think Japan is ahead, for instance, in the emerging field of optical communications, in which information is transmitted using light traveling through glass fibers rather than electricity traveling through copper wiring. Japanese industry has developed a low-cost method of producing the fibers and is highly advanced in making the electronic components needed for such communications.

The Japanese expertise in optics also extends into the area of data

storage. The Japanese are as advanced as the United States in development of new optical disks, which can store far more computer data than the currently used magnetic disks.

In electronics, the Japanese lead in computer memory chips, and have more experience than U.S. companies with a process for producing computer chips that use only small amounts of electricity.

Other areas in which the Japanese are ahead of the Americans or are drawing close include advanced ceramics for use in electronics and in engines, supercomputers, high-speed railroads, photovoltaics, information displays used in portable computers, low-priced copiers and printers, and factory automation using robots and computers.

In some of these fields, according to industry analysts, U.S. companies virtually ignored Japanese efforts until they had lost their dominant share of the market.

In addition to keeping up with the competition's technology, monitoring Japanese developments can also lead to discovery of new market opportunities to sell equipment in Japan and to influence Japanese policies.

Undoubtedly the best example of the benefits of monitoring technology is Japan itself, which has scoured the world for technology it used for its own advancement. Employees of Japanese companies stationed abroad are well-known for the extent to which they monitor patents, hire market researchers to perform studies, and attend scientific meetings and trade shows taking "assiduous notes" and photographing the inside of competitors' displays.

Japanese information gathering extends beyond technology to marketing and general business information. One U.S. consultant recalls seeing at Hitachi Ltd. a book containing estimates of Motorola's sales broken down by product and by state. John W. Cosick, who runs the Japan office of American Telephone and Telegraph Co., said Japanese companies often tell him which AT&T officials are visiting before he finds out from his own company.

U.S. companies have done nowhere near as extensive a surveillance job. Part of the reason is that most U.S. companies have small staffs here whose main job is to sell products, not gather intelligence.

"The way most American companies operate here, you sort of catch the information on the fly," said Edwin W. Schaffner, executive assistant to the president of Con-

trol Data Corp.'s Japan subsidiary.

But some market research companies and trade journals see growing opportunities to provide information to Americans. In the past year, three companies have started publishing English-language electronics newsletters focusing on Japan.

Analysts say another step that must be taken for the Americans to gain the kind of insight into Japanese technology as the Japanese have elsewhere is for U.S. students to study at Japanese universities and work for Japanese companies, just as Japanese students have studied and worked in the United States.

Paribas Regains Control Over Its Swiss Affiliate

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Paribas financial holding company said on Wednesday that it has regained control over its Swiss banking affiliate, which it lost during a takeover in October 1981 by Pargesa Holding, a Geneva-based holding company.

The 1981 acquisition of a 58.8 percent interest in Paribas by Pargesa had angered the Socialist government.

The government viewed the move as a deliberate attempt by the Paribas management to circumvent the effort to nationalize leading banks, including Paribas, which wound up with a 40 percent stake in Paribas Suisse, its Swiss affiliate. That was gradually increased to 47.5 percent.

As a result of the latest move, Paribas winds up with about 70 percent shareholding in Paribas Suisse by virtue of purchasing 22.5 percent from Pargesa for an undisclosed amount. Pargesa will retain 25 percent, the Groupe Bruxelles Lambert will obtain 3 percent from Pargesa, and less than 2 percent of the shares will remain in public hands.

Prior to the nationalizations, Paribas controlled about 65 percent of its Swiss affiliate, which sources close to the bank described as "a highly successful offshore operation, with considerable interests in oil."

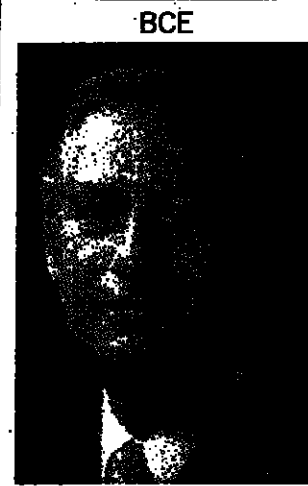
The French government approved the move to require control of the Swiss affiliate, partly to affirm the "cohesion and image" of the Paribas group, the sources said.

One big obstacle facing American Japan-watchers is that foreign-

ers are generally not permitted to participate in the huge research-and-development efforts sponsored by the Japanese government in such fields as advanced computers and optical communications.

Perhaps the biggest challenge, however, is to get U.S. industry to become more receptive to ideas developed by others.

"The top management of the American company has to have the conviction that there is something here worth knowing about," said James C. Abeglen, a Japan expert associated with the Boston Consulting Group in Japan.



Dr. R. J. Richardson

A. Jean de Grandpré, chairman and chief executive officer of Bell Canada Enterprises Inc., announces the appointment of Dr. Robert J. Richardson as president of the corporation. A native of North Bay, Ontario, Dr. Richardson joins BCE following a distinguished business career in Canada and the United States.

He comes to BCE following service as a director, executive vice-president and member of the executive committee of the Du Pont Company, of Wilmington, Delaware. Dr. Richardson had also served as president, chairman and chief executive officer of Du Pont Canada Inc. He is a director of BCE and of a number of other major companies.

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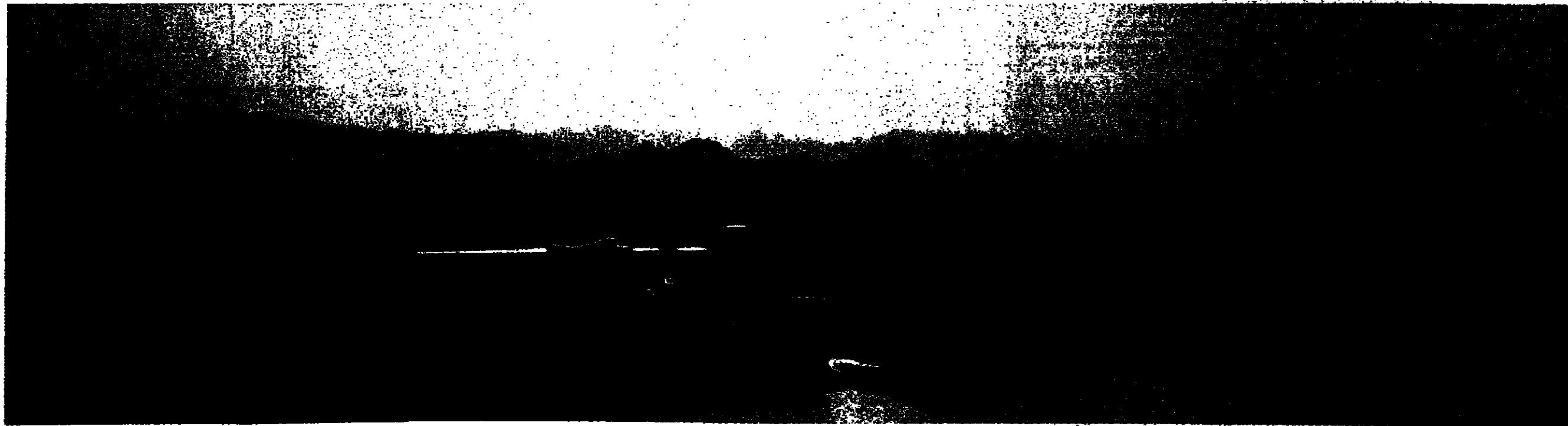
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Wednesday's AMEX 3 P.M.

Vol. 15 P.M. 4:30 AM
Prev. Consolidated 4:30 AM

Tables include the entire price
Use the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High Low	3-Mo Avg. Chg
14.11	11/11/11/11	1.00	1.00	1.00
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To Our Readers

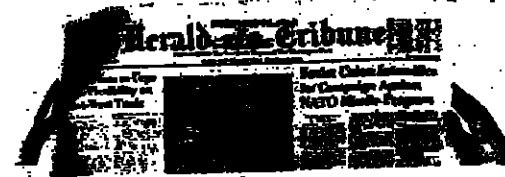
American Stock Exchange prices are not available in this edition because of computer problems.

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High Low	3-Mo Avg. Chg
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UNITED NATIONS



seeks qualified candidates for its Secretariat. Priority will be given to candidates from countries which are currently unrepresented or underrepresented on the staff of the Organization (see list below). Women candidates are encouraged to apply.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS OFFICER (P5) in Vienna (Refer to No: 84-015)

Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs - World Conference on women.

Functions: has co-ordination responsibilities for the planning of documentation for the Conference, the planning of preparatory meetings and activities at inter-regional, regional and national levels, inter-organizational aspects of conference preparations, administrative and financial planning for the Conference and its follow-up and other duties as required.

Qualifications: advanced university degree in social sciences, economics or management with specialization on questions of women; thirteen years experience in this field; working experience in developing countries desirable; fluency in English or French; knowledge of the other, Spanish also desirable.

Salary: depending on qualifications and number of dependents, minimum net base salary per annum of US\$30,776 and a minimum post adjustment of \$14,726.

Deadline for applications: 24 May 1984.

CHIEF OF ACQUISITION UNIT

(P3) in Geneva Library (Refer to No: 84-014)

Functions: is responsible for planning, organizing and directing the operations of the Unit which consists of acquiring library materials for use in the Library and for the work of the various UN offices in Geneva, as well as for certain overseas projects. The Chief must, *inter alia*, conduct bibliographical research, supervise the purchase operations, develop a gift and exchange programme and build up the Latin American and Spanish collections.

Qualifications: degree in library science; five years experience in a research or international library; experience in supervision; fluency in English or French, knowledge of the other, Spanish also desirable.

Salary: depending on qualifications and number of dependents, minimum net base salary per annum of US\$21,600 and a minimum post adjustment of \$15,407.

Deadline for applications: 24 May 1984.

CHIEF, INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS UNIT

(P5) in New York (Refer to No: 84-016)

Statistical Office

Functions: responsible for the development and promotion of an integrated and co-ordinated programme of work in price statistics at national and international levels and for the International Comparison Project (ICP) designed to establish a global system of annual quantitative comparisons of national product and purchasing power.

Qualifications: advanced university degree in economics or economic statistics; thirteen years experience in national statistical service, research or planning institution or international organization, preferably in national accounts or prices. Fluency in English or French with drafting ability; knowledge of the other, Spanish also desirable.

Salary: depending on qualifications and number of dependents, minimum net base salary per annum of US\$30,776 and a minimum post adjustment of \$14,726.

Deadline for applications: 24 May 1984.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS OFFICER

(P4) in Geneva (Refer to No: 84-013)

UN Conference on Trade and Development, Manufactures Division

Functions: co-ordinates operation of the UNCTAD data base on trade measures; conceptualizes, prepares and co-ordinates analytical and policy-oriented reports on tariff and non-tariff measures; makes recommendations for national and international action concerning trade and barriers to trade; represents the Secretariat in consultations on the data base.

Qualifications: advanced university degree in economics with specialization in international economics; eight years experience in research and quantitative analysis of trade and trade measures; fluency in English or French, knowledge of the other, Spanish also desirable.

Salary: depending on qualifications and number of dependents, minimum net base salary per annum of US\$25,671 and a minimum post adjustment of \$18,277.

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Please send detailed resume to:

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The successful candidate should be a multi-discipline manager, possessing 5 years experience in European or Regional product marketing plus sales experience in capital equipment goods. Education should include an engineering degree, preferably with an M.B.A. Excellent communication skills - oral and written - are essential as well as being a motivator, adaptable and sensitive to various national cultures. If you are a self-starter, willing to work independently and travel frequently, fluent in English - plus German or French, then you are the professional we are seeking. Swiss nationality or permit is required.

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Production Company

New Zealand

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The company is jointly owned by the Petroleum Corporation of New Zealand Limited (Petrocorp) and Alberta Gas Chemicals Limited (AGCL) and operates in New Zealand as part of the Petrocorp Group which has wide interests in oil and gas exploration, development, processing and marketing, and in petrochemical industries.

The position of Chief Executive and General Manager has become available through the planned withdrawal at the end of 1984 of the present incumbent, when production from the 1200 tonne per day plant will be well established. The new appointee will be supported by a group of managers who have been associated with the development of the company through the commissioning of the plant and with the marketing of the product.

The position calls for a Senior Executive with proven business ability to undertake the management of an industry designed to produce petrochemicals in bulk, principally for export markets. A wide range of job skills is required appropriate for a top management position in a competitive industrial environment, including a good understanding of financial/accounting. Line experience in manufacturing of petrochemicals is desirable although not essential. The remuneration package will reflect the responsibility and accountability of the position.

Additional background information can be obtained from the Group General Manager of the Petroleum Corporation of New Zealand Limited, Petrocorp House, Wellington, P.O. Box 5082 or telephone 729-092.

All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence and no information will be disclosed or enquiries made without the permission of the applicant.

Applications should be forwarded to:
Mr F W Orr,
Chairman of Directors,
Petrocorp Chemicals N.Z.
Limited,
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New Zealand.

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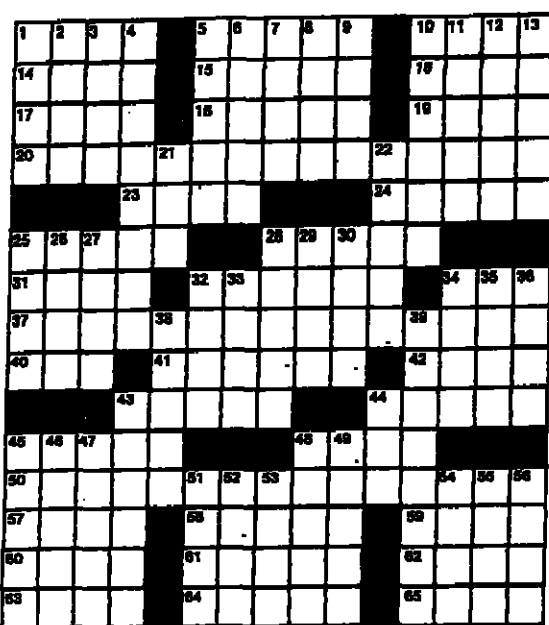
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ACROSS

1 Sagamore
5 Young herring
10 Turk's-cap,
e.g.
14 Meltage
15 Use argum
16 Issue
17 Director Fritz
18 Presuppose
19 South Seas
20 Weighing very
little
23 Sole
24 Harmless
cartridge
25 Concerning
28 In unison
31 Totes
32 Outwit; cheat
34 Pizazz
37 Unencumbered
40 Stout
41 Barbary
cousers
42 Filly's future
status
43 The mating
game
44 "A man, a
canal, Panama!"
45 Saratoga's
Theater
48 Sol: Comb.
form
50 Oscar winner:
1939

DOWN

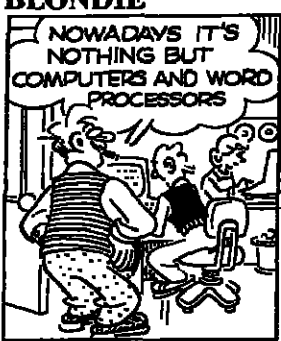
1 Pod of flax
2 Jal—
3 Gang
4 Place for one
in disgrace
5 Caly
6 Jeune
7 Tabula—
8 Quasi
9 Spot for a
cassette
10 Pluck
11 D-day beach
12 Vamp
13 Jabber
21 Blaster's
material
22 Lum's chum
25 Grass used for
cordage
26 Vener source
55 Seneca was his
cousin
56 Attracted

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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



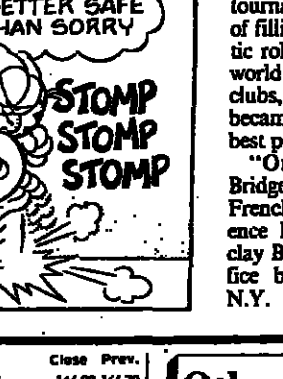
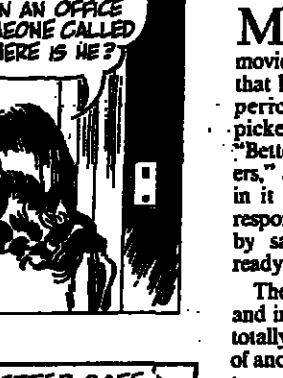
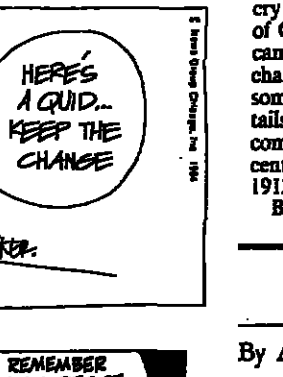
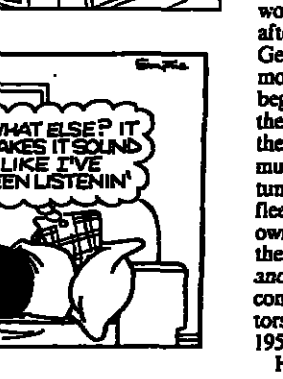
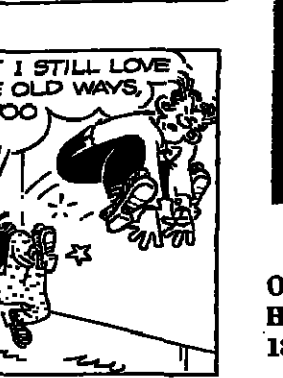
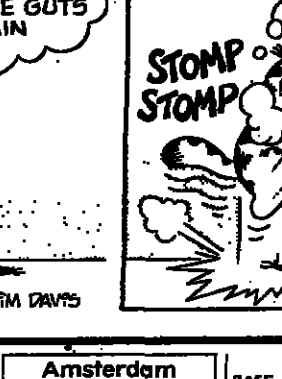
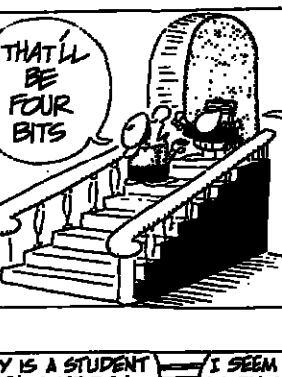
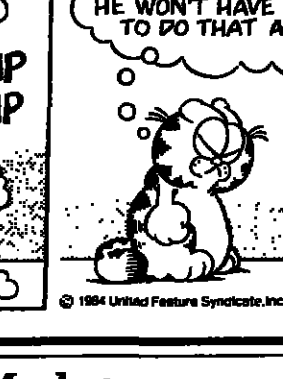
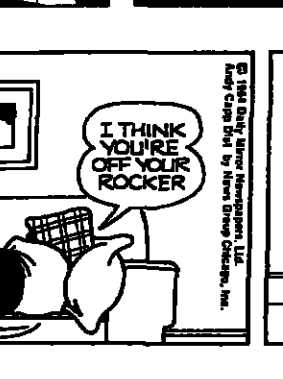
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BOOKS



Conductor Otto Klemperer in 1965.

OTTO KLEMPERER
His Life and Times: Volume 1,
1885-1933By Peter Heyworth. Illustrated. 492 pp.
\$34.50.
Cambridge University Press, 32 East 57th
St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by John Rockwell

PETER HEYWORTH, the music critic of The Observer of London, has given us a richly detailed, historically acute, aesthetically insightful biography of the conductor Otto Klemperer. It is so rich, in fact, that it nearly 500 pages, Heyworth has only got through half the story, the second part will not be coming for many years.

One might fear that the really lively material would await the second volume. It was only after 1933, when Klemperer had fled Nazi Germany, that the drama of his life insofar as most of his later-day admirers know it really began. It was then that he became conductor of the Los Angeles Philharmonic, in the heart of the Southern California German cultural community in order that he had surgery for a brain tumor and was forced to prove his sanity by fleeing a mental institution and promoting his own concerts; that he slipped further and further into obscurity, conducting in East Berlin and Budapest, and that, finally, he was welcomed into the pantheon of the master conductors by the British musical community in the 1950s and 1960s. Klemperer died in 1973.

Heyworth's young Klemperer seems a far cry from the stern, grim, rock-solid guardian of German musical tradition that he later became. Klemperer was a disciple of Mahler, a champion of the avant-garde, a leftist and a sometimes manic philanthropist. Heyworth details, in all its melodramatic complexity, one comic-opera, nearly tragic affair with the recently married soprano Elisabeth Schumann in 1912. But Klemperer was no dashing, happily

amoral Don Giovanni. He was a brooding, tortured, painfully earnest young German Jewish provincial struggling to make his way in the Central European cultural and political world. His romantic and sexual outbursts which occurred simultaneously with his intense spasm of composing, are explained in Heyworth as the products of an increasing severe manic-depressive syndrome that plagued him all his life.

This book is fine, too, in tracing strict musical questions: the growing isolation of composers in this century, the evolution of conducting style from Romanticism to a late sentimental sternness and the particular specific Klemperer interpretations over the years. Heyworth seems to have read every book, every manuscript, explored every archive talked to every survivor with even a wisp-memory of the way things were 50 and more years ago.

His study is at its very best, however, in its description of the Kroll Opera in Berlin, which Klemperer helped found and which he led over its entire existence, from 1927 to 1931. The Kroll was the keystone in Socialist attempts to reform German opera life. House policy was a forced marriage of the avant-garde in composition and production with the working class Klemperer and Alexander von Zemlinsky and Fritz Zweng conducted; there were premen by Stravinsky, Schoenberg, Hindemith and J. S. Macchi, the designers included Oskar Schlemmer and László Moholy-Nagy, and the subscription audience was drawn from the Socialist-linked Volksbühne organization.

This book has been better copy edited and proofread; there are insignificant errors and inelegancies here and there. But its overall prose style is as deft and direct as its scholarship is reliable and imaginative. On a volume two—but even if for some reason never gets written, this volume alone will stand as one of the most informative, readable musical biographies ever written.

John Rockwell is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

MANY years ago a young actor making his first movie ran out of the novel that he needed to fill the long periods of inactivity. He picked up Charles Goren's "Better Bridge for Better Players," and became so absorbed in it that he was tempted to respond to the director's call by saying that he was not ready.

The actor was Omar Sharif, and in time he was to become totally familiar with the calls of another director—at bridge tournaments. In the intervals of filling dramatic and romantic roles in many parts of the world he sought out bridge clubs, improved his game and became a close friend of the best players in Europe.

"Omar Sharif's Life in Bridge," translated from the French and adapted by Terence Reese (\$6.95 from Barclay Bridge Supplies, Post Office box 909, Port Chester, N.Y. 10573) describes what

this led to: playing with the late Shah of Iran ("He had some very odd ideas about the game"); representing Egypt in world championships; a rubber bridge match in London against the best British players for a pound a point; tours of the United States with top Italian and French stars to encounter the best American teams.

When the Sharif Bridge Circus appeared in Dallas, Sharif received a helpful lead on the diagramed deal. He had had a difficult rebid problem after his partner's one-spade response to one diamond, but many would feel that two hearts—a reverse—would be less of a distortion than a rebid of two no-trump with a weak doubleton club.

The bidding left West with a choice between hearts and clubs for the opening lead, and he made a disastrous choice by producing the club jack. The normal play for Sharif would have been the queen from dummy, but he saw that this

would be a fatal error: it would have given East the opportunity to win and play the heart, removing the entry it dummy before the declarer could unblock clubs.

So Sharif correctly put up the club ace and played a low club, guaranteeing nine tricks. Later that night he was less effective in another way, but the reader will have to buy the book to find out about that.

West led the club jack.

NORTH
♠ 763
♥ 84
♦ 84
♣ 732

EAST
♠ 84
♥ 84
♦ 84
♣ 732

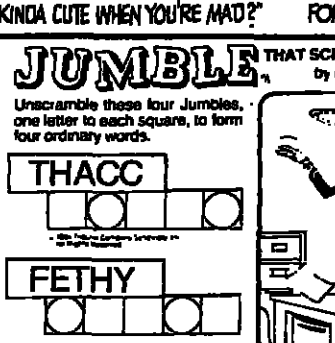
SOUTH (D)
♠ 84
♥ 84
♦ 84
♣ 732

Each side was vulnerable. The bidding:
South: 1♣, 2♦, 3♥, 4♠.
North: 1♦, 2♥, 3♠, 4♣.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	19	12	54	72	77
Amsterdam	19	12	54	72	77
Antwerp	19	12	54	72	77
Berlin	19	12	54	72	77
Bombay	19	12	54	72	77
Buenos Aires	19	12	54	72	77
Calcutta	19	12	54	72	77
Canton	19	12	54	72	77
Cebu	19	12	54	72	77
Colon	19	12	54	72	77
Hankow	19	12	54	72	77
Hong Kong	19	12	54	72	77
Kobe	19	12	54	72	77
London	19	12	54	72	77
Lyons	19	12	54	72	77
Manila	19	12	54	72	77
Medan	19	12	54	72	77
Osaka	19	12	54	72	77
Peking	19	12	54	72	77
Rangoon	19	12	54	72	77
San Francisco	19	12	54	72	77
Shanghai	19	12	54	72	77
Singapore	19	12	54	72	77
Sourabaya	19	12	54	72	77
Tientsin	19	12	54	72	77
Yokohama	19	12	54	72	77

MIDDLE EAST

AMERICA	HIGH	LOW	AFRICA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	19	12	54	72	77
Amsterdam	19	12	54	72	77
Antwerp	19	12	54	72	77
Berlin	19	12	54	72	77
Bombay	19	12	54	72	77
Buenos Aires	19	12	54	72	77
Calcutta	19	12	54	72	77
Canton	19	12	54	72	77
Cebu	19	12	54	72	77
Colon	19	12	54	72	77
Hankow	19	12	54	72	77
Hong Kong	19	12	54	72	77
Kobe	19	12	54	72	77
London	19	12	54	72	77
Lyons	19	12	54	72	77
Manila	19	12	54	72	77
Medan	19	12	54	72	77
Osaka	19	12	54	72	77
Peking	19	12	54	72	77
Rangoon	19	12	54	72	77
San Francisco	19	12	54	72	77
Shanghai	19	12	54	72	77
Singapore	19	12	54	72	77
Sourabaya	19	12	54	72	77
Tientsin	19	12	54	72	77
Yokohama	19	12	54	72	77

OCEANIA

AMERICA	HIGH	LOW	AFRICA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	19	12	54	72	77
Amsterdam	19	12	54	72	77
Antwerp	19	12	54	72	77
Berlin	19	12	54	72	77
Bombay	19	12	54	72	77
Buenos Aires	19	12	54	72	77
Calcutta	19	12	54	72	77
Canton	19	12	54	72	77
Cebu	19	12	54	72	77
Colon	19	12	54	72	77
Hankow	19	12	54	72	77
Hong Kong	19	12	54	72	77
Kobe	19	12	54	72	77
London	19	12	54	72	77
Lyons	19	12	54	72	77
Manila	19	12	54	72	77
Medan	19	12	54	72	77
Osaka	19	12	54	72	77
Peking	19	12	54	72	77
Rangoon	19	12	54	72	77
San Francisco	19	12	54	72	77
Shanghai	19	12	54	72	77
Singapore	19	12	54	72	77
Sourabaya	19	12	54	72	77
Tientsin	19	12	54	72	77
Yokohama	19	12	54	72	77

Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

May 8

Toronto

High Low Close Change			
412	410	411	+2
410	408	409	+1
408	406	407	+1
406	404	405	+1
404	402	403	+1
402	400	401	+1
400	398	399	+1
398	396	397	+1
396	394	395	+1
394	392	393	+1
392	390	391	+1
390	388	389	+1
388	386	387	+1
386	384	385	+1
384	382	383	+1
382	380	381	+1
380	378	379	+1
378	376	377	+1
376	374	375	+1
374	372	373	+1
372	370	371	+1
370	368	369	+1
368	366	367	+1
366	364	365	+1
364	362	363	+1
362	360	361	+1
360	358	359	+1
358	356	357	+1
356	354	355	+1
354	352	353	+1
352	350	351	+1
350	348	349	+1
348	346	347	+1
346	344	345	+1
344	342	343	+1
342	340	341	+1
340	338	339	+1
338	336	337	+1
336	334	335	+1
334	332	333	+1
332	330	331	+1
330	328	329	+1
328	326	327	+1
326	324	325	+1
324	322	323	+1
322	320	321	+1
320	318	319	+1
318	316	317	+1
316	314	315	+1
314	312	313	+1
312	310	311	+1
310	308	309	+1
308	306	307	+1
306	304	305	+1
304	302	303	+1
302	300	301	+1
300	298	299	+1
298	296	297	+1
296	294	295	+1
294	292	293	+1
292	290	291	+1
290	288	289	+1
288	286	287	+1
286	284	285	+1
284	282	283	+1
282	280	281	+1
280	278	279	+1
278	276	277	+1
276	274	275	+1
274	272	273	+1
272	270	271	+1
270	268	269	+1
268	266	267	+1
266	264	265	+1
264	262	263	+1
262	260	261	+1
260	258	259	+1
258	256	257	+1
256	254	255	+1
254	252	253	+1
252	250	251	+1
250	248	249	+1
248	246	247	+1
246	244	245	+1
244	242	243	+1
242	240	241	+1
240	238	239	+1
238	236	237	+1
236	234	235	+1
234	232	233	+1
232	230	231	+1
230	228	229	+1
228	226	227	+1
226	224	225	+1
224	222	223	+1
222	220	221	+1
220	218	219	+1
218	216	217	+1
216	214	215	+1
214	212	213	+1
212	210	211	+1
210	208	209	+1
208	206	207	+1
206	204	205	+1
204	202	203	+1
202	200	201	+1
200	198	199	+1
198	196	197	+1
196	194	195	+1
194	192	193	+1
192	190	191	+1
190	188	189	+1
188	186	187	+1
186	184	185	+1
184	182	183	+1
182	180	181	+1
180	178	179	+1
178	176	177	+1
176	174	175	+1
174	172	173	+1
172	170	171	+1
170	168	169	+1
168	166	167	+1
166	164	165	+1
164	162	163	+1
162	160	161	+1
160	158	159	+1
158	156	157	+1
156	154	155	+1
154	152	153	+1
152	150	151	+1
150	148	149	+1
148	146	147	+1
146	144	145	+1
144	142	143	+1
142	140	141	+1
140	138	139	+1
138	136	137	+1
136	134	135	+1
134	132	133	+1
132	130	131	+1
130	128	129	+1
128	126	127	+1
126	124	125	+1
124	122	123	+1
122	120	121	+1
120	118	119	+1
118	116	117	+1
116	114	115	+1
114	112	113	+1
112	110	111	+1
110	108	109	+1
108	106	107	+1
106	104	105	+1
104	102	103	+1
102	100	101	+1
100	98	99	+1
98	96	97	+1
96	94	95	+1
94	92	93	+1
92	90	91	+1
90	88	89	+1
88	86	87	+1
86	84	85	+1
84	82	83	+1
82	80	81	+1
80	78	79	+1
78	76	77	+1
76	74	75	+1
74	72	73	+1
72	70	71	+1
70	68	69	+1
68	66	67	+1
66	64	65	+1
64	62	63	+1
62	60	61	+1
60	58	59	+1
58	56	57	+1
56	54	55	+1
54	52	53	+1
52	50	51	+1
50	48	49	+1
48	46	47	+1
46	44	45	+1
44	42	43	+1
42	40	41	+1
40	38	39	+1
38	36	37	+1
36	34	35	+1
34	32	33	+1
32	30	31	+1
30	28	29	+1
28	26	27	+1
26	24	25	+1
24	22	23	+1
22	20	21	+1
20	18	19	+1
18	16	17	+1
16	14	15	+1
14	12	13	+1
12	10	11	+1
10	8	9	+1
8	6	7	+1
6	4	5	+1
4	2	3	+1
2	0	1	+1
0			

SPORTS

Boycott: Olympics of Diminished Quality

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The absence of a team from the Soviet Union would drastically diminish the quality of competition at the 1984 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles. If other Eastern-bloc nations also stay away, many of the most successful and famous athletes in international sports will be absent — far more than when the United States boycotted the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

The Soviet Olympic Committee's announced decision removes such gold-medal favorites as Sergei Bubka, the world's leading pole vaulter; Tamara Bykova, the world record-holder outdoors and indoors in the women's high jump; Vladimir Salnikov, winner of two swimming gold medals in 1980; and Anatoli Pisarenko, the world champion and world record-holder in superheavyweight weight lifting.

It eliminates Dmitri Belozertsev and Natalia Yurchenko, the world all-around gymnastics champions.

It also leaves at home men's and women's basketball teams that ranked as co-favorites with the U.S. teams and men's and women's volleyball squads that won gold medals in 1980.

A withdrawal by Eastern European countries allied to the Soviet Union would also eliminate East Germany, which has moved ahead of the Soviet Union in track and field and swimming. There will be 24 gold medals for men and 17 for women in track and field in Los Angeles, and 15 for men and 14 for women in swimming.

It would also produce an entirely different cast of Olympic champions.

In 1980, when the United States and many other Western nations declined to compete in Moscow, the medal leaders were the Soviet Union (197), East Germany (126), Bulgaria (40), Hungary (32), Poland (31), Romania (25), Britain

(21) and Cuba (20). All those countries except Romania and Britain could be absent when the Games open on July 28.

The Los Angeles program comprises 24 sports, excluding the two demonstration sports of tennis and baseball. Of the 24, only equestrian, field hockey and synchronized swimming would be essentially unaffected by a Soviet-bloc boycott.

Such a boycott would decimate the fields in many sports. For example, the four seeded teams in the first round of soccer include the Soviet Union, East Germany and Czechoslovakia. The strongest nations in canoeing are the Soviet Union, East Germany, Bulgaria and Romania. The loss of the Soviet Union would change the gymnastics picture sharply. Weight lifting is dominated by the Russians and Bulgarians. Soviet athletes won 12 of the 20 gold medals in 1980 Olympic wrestling.

The absence of the Soviet Union and its allies would help U.S. athletes in such sports as archery, basketball, cycling, gymnastics, shooting and volleyball, where the United States has gold-medal contenders.

It would make little difference in canoeing, fencing, men's rowing, soccer, weight lifting and Greco-Roman wrestling, where Americans rank well below the top international level.

The greatest excitement of these Olympics may come from Carl Lewis's quest to match Jesse Owens's 1936 sweep of four gold medals in track and field. The absence of Soviet-bloc nations would probably have no effect on Lewis, whose main concern is staying injury-free. If he does, he can win the 100- and 200-meter dashes and long jump and run a leg on the winning 400-meter relay.

If the Eastern Europeans are not in Los Angeles, Evelyn Ashford could win three gold medals and Mary Decker two for the United States in women's running events. Ashford has recovered from a

pulled hamstring, and without Eastern European rivals, especially the East Germans, she would be favored in both dashes and would run on the favored 400-meter relay team.

In last year's world championships in Helsinki, Decker won the 1,500-meter and 3,000-meter gold medals after tight finishes with Soviet runners. Without the Eastern Europeans, she might run both and win both in Los Angeles.

Eastern European domination of women's track and field is awesome. In the 1980 Olympics, the Russians and East Germans won 33 of the 42 women's medals. This time, Eastern Europeans would have been favored in every event except the 3,000 and the marathon.

In men's track, the absence of Eastern Europeans would affect all four jumping and all four throwing events.

Soviet men would have had strong gold-medal chances in the pole vault, high jump, hammer throw and both walking events. East Germany has potential winners in the 5,000-meter and 10,000-meter runs, shot-put and javelin throw.

The absence of such athletes would help U.S. chances, already strong in the 100-meter and 200-meter dashes, 100-meter high hurdles, 400-meter hurdles, triple jump, shot-put, discus and javelin. The United States almost surely would win more gold medals than any other nation in men's track and field.

Some track and field events would hardly notice the absence of Eastern European athletes.

At Helsinki, Americans swept the three medals in the 100-meter dash and long jump and the first two places in the 200-meter dash. A 1-2-3 sweep in any or all of those events in Los Angeles would not be surprising, no matter who competes.

The strongest contenders in the 800-meter run are from Britain, West Germany, Brazil and the Netherlands, and the best in the

1,500 meters are from Britain and the United States.

U.S. men do not dominate swimming as they once did, and there are Olympic gold-medal candidates from such nations as West Germany, Italy, Brazil and Japan. Still, the United States seemed likely to win six or seven gold medals in Los Angeles. Without Salnikov, who has dominated the distance freestyle races for five years, and without such East Germans as Dirk Richter and Jörg Woithe, the United States could win nine golds.

In 1976, East Germany's female swimmers won 11 gold medals and the United States only 1. In 1980, with the United States absent, the East Germans won 11 of 13. This time, they seemed ready to win 11 or 12 of the 14, with Mary T. Meagher and Tiffany Cohen given the Americans' best chances to break through. Without the East Germans, U.S. women could win nine events.

Chairman Paul Ziffren acknowledged late Tuesday that the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee would face a deficiency in anticipated income because of the Soviet Union's withdrawal from the Games.

But Ziffren said "adjustments" would be made in income and expenses to ensure that the Games are operated at a reasonable profit.



Sidney Moncrief was sandwiched as teammate Alton Lister blocked a shot by New Jersey's Buck Williams Tuesday. Lister had a hot fourth period in Milwaukee's 94-82 victory.

Lakers Romp, Advance; Suns, Bucks 3-2 Leaders

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

INGLEWOOD, California — Guard Mike McGee scored 27 points and Earvin Johnson had 15 assists in helping the Los Angeles Lakers advance to the Western Conference finals of the National Basketball Association playoffs with a 115-99 rout of the Dallas Mavericks here Tuesday night.

Los Angeles, which won the best-of-seven series in five games, will play the winner of the other conference semifinal between Phoenix and Utah. With a victory

Tuesday night, Utah drew to within 3-2, but Phoenix will have the home-court advantage for Thursday night's Game 6. In an Eastern Conference semifinal game Tuesday, Milwaukee downed New Jersey to take a 3-2 series edge; Game 6 is set for Thursday in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

Los Angeles, in high gear from the start, cruised to a 62-44 halftime lead and rolled over Dallas in the third quarter. McGee scored 14 points in the first 5:12 of the second half as the Lakers hit 10 of their first 11 shots and took an 84-51 lead.

Michael Cooper had 15 points and Johnson added 14 for the Lakers. Rolando Blackman led Dallas with 25 and Bill Garmon had 14.

Dallas made the playoffs for the first time since joining the NBA as an expansion club four years ago. Said Coach Dick Motta: "If anyone had told me at the start of the season that Dallas would play 10 playoff games, I would have told them they're liars. I don't think I've ever been prouder of a team than I was of this group."

Jazz 118, Suns 106
In Salt Lake City, Adrian Dantley scored 46 points, 31 in the first half, as the Utah Jazz staved off

elimination with a 118-106 victory over the Phoenix Suns.

Dantley's total tied the 12th highest mark for a playoff game, and his 31 points at halftime was 2 short of the all-time playoff best. The Jazz also got 23 points from guards Ricky Green and 22 from Darrell Griffith. The Josers' Kyle Macy and Maurice Lucas had 19 points apiece.

Dantley scored 13 points in the a 35-21 first quarter. His jumper off a fast break made it 67-44 with 2:38 left before the half, which ended with the Jazz up, 70-50.

Phoenix scored the first 8 points of the third period and closed to within 92-80 at the start of the fourth, which it started with a 15-9 spurt. A three-point play by James Edwards — who finished with 18 — left the Suns down, 101-95, with 7:08 left and at 3:38 Paul Westphal's 3-pointer made it 109-104. But Dantley, with 10 fourth-period points, scored four of the next seven points to steady the Jazz.

Bucks 94, Nets 82

In Milwaukee, forward Alton Lister scored 7 of his 17 points in the fourth period to help Milwaukee to a 94-82 victory over New Jersey. The Bucks held a 72-61 lead after three periods, but the Nets, behind guard Darvin Cook's 7 points, cut the margin to 73-70 with 8:49 left in the game before Lister scored half the points in an 8-0 run that gave Milwaukee an 81-70 advantage with 6:37 to go.

After Darvin Cook sank two free throws to cut the gap to 82-73, Lister scored on a dunk and a free throw to make it 85-73.

Forward Marques Johnson led the winners with 22 points, followed by Sidney Moncrief with 19, Mike Dunleavy 13 and Bob Lanier 12. Dawkins, playing much of the second half in foul trouble, topped the Nets with 20 points. Chris Birdsong had 15, Richardson 15 and Buck Williams 10.

(AP, UPI)

Trammell Stars in Tiger Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Alan Trammell turned in a defensive gem in the fifth inning and hit his third career grand slam home run to cap a five-run seventh to lead the Detroit Tigers to a 5-2 victory over the Kansas City Royals here Tuesday night.

With the game scoreless, Hal McRae and Frank White hit consecutive one-out singles in the Royals' fifth, and Jack Morris walked Steve Balboni to load the bases. Don Slaught then sliced a hard grounder into the hole between second and third that shortstop Trammell snared with a dive.

Lying on his back, Trammell made a throw that never got a foot off the ground to second baseman Lou Whitaker, who made the far-throw but was decelerated by a sliding Balboni in relaying to first. Whitaker's throw was in the dirt, but first baseman Barbaro Garbey scooped it up to complete the inning-ending double play.

The Royals, who have lost six in a row, led 2-0 after six innings. But Larry Herndon singled leading off the Detroit seventh and went to third on a single by Darrell Evans. After Chet Lemon singled Herndon home, Bud Black (3-2) struck out Kirk Gibson and retired Tom Brookens on a pop-up but walked Lou Whitaker to load the bases.

Dan Quisenberry, whose seven saves led the American League, came on and served up Trammell's third career grand slam. Jack Morris scattered seven hits to become the first six-game winner in the major leagues.

Detroit, 24-4, tied the record set by the 1953 Brooklyn Dodgers for the best 28-game start in baseball history.

Rangers 4, Red Sox 3
In Arlington, Texas, Marv Foley hit a two-run homer in the fifth off Milwaukee reliever Rolfe Fingers (2-9) and Odell Jones combined on a seven-hit inning as Texas broke a four-game losing streak by downing Boston, 4-3.

A's 3, Mariners 2
In Oakland, California, Dave Kinston's second-inning single with two out in the ninth lifted the A's to a 3-2 verdict over Seattle.

Twins 5, Angels 0
In Anaheim, California, Frank Viola pitched a four-hitter and Tom Seaver drove in three runs with a homer and single to lead Minnesota to its fifth straight victory, a 5-0 blanking of California.

Brewers 3, White Sox 3
In Chicago, the White Sox pitched two runs in the fifth off Milwaukee reliever Rolfe Fingers (2-9) and Odell Jones combined on a seven-hit inning as Texas broke a four-game losing streak by downing Boston, 4-3.

Cardinals 2-1
In the National League, in St. Louis, Bill Russell singled in runs in the first and fifth as Los Angeles nipped Cardinals, 2-1. Combining

Gretzky Holds Key to Cup Finals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNIONDALE, New York — Stop him? Don't be absurd. No body stops Wayne Gretzky.

That was what the Edmonton Oilers thought last year when they romped through the first three rounds of the National Hockey League playoffs. Gretzky, the most awesome scorer in hockey history, had 12 goals and 34 points entering the Stanley Cup finals against the New York Islanders.

He finished the finals a frustrated, bewildered and beaten superstar.

STANLEY CUP PREVIEW
mar, managing only four assists as the Islanders swept to their fourth consecutive championship.

"The team counts on me to score, and I didn't last year," Gretzky said. "We didn't only lose because of that, but it certainly didn't help."

The two teams are back for a rematch that was to begin here Thursday night. Once again, the key to victory for the Islanders — who are seeking to join the 1956-60 Montreal Canadiens as the only team to win five straight titles — probably lies in stopping Gretzky.

"They like to play that run-and-gun hockey and are happy to beat you 6-5," said center Butch Goring, who will draw much of the checking work against Gretzky. "A shoot-out is their preference."

"We know if we get in their way, especially Gretzky's way, and throw them off their offense, we'll be successful. It's worked for us in the past and it's the same type of thing we want to do now."

The Islanders have won 10 straight meetings with the Oilers by taking away the slot and limiting Edmonton's passing options. Instead of working the puck in toward the New York net, the Oilers have been forced to shoot from far out on different angles. Goalie Billy Smith — the most valuable player of the 1983 playoffs — doesn't often get beaten from those places.

The Islanders don't shadow Gretzky as Boston or Toronto does. They don't batter him the way Calgary did in carrying Edmonton to a seventh game in the Smythe Division finals. They give him more freedom and skating room than do most opponents.

But that room is limited to areas where he is least effective. "I won't go all over the ice looking for him," said Goring, whose backups in checking Gretzky will be Bryon Tritter and Brent Sutter. "I won't



Wayne Gretzky. We can't be fancy.

follow him around, roam all over the ice with him."

If Gretzky has the puck on the Edmonton side of center ice, the Islanders won't hassle him. But when he gets past the red line they'll try to force him toward the boards and cut off his passing lanes.

"I know what we're trying to do to him and I hope Wayne doesn't," said Goring, whose five goals and seven assists led New York's attack against Edmonton this season.

"He's made comments about the effectiveness of my checking before."

Indeed, Gretzky has gone out of his way to lead the Islanders centers for slowing him down. But he is not in awe of what they've done.

"No one is unstoppable and no team is unbeatable," said Gretzky, who leads the playoffs in scoring with 28 points in 14 games. "The thing about the Islanders is that they are never hesitant in any part of the ice. You always know the other guy on their team is going to be in position."

"We don't always outplay the other team," Tritter noted. "But we always score one more goal."

How will the Oilers combat the Islanders' superior defense? How will they get the most potent attack in NHL history (446 goals this season) untracked?

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	15	11	.577	0
New York	15	11	.577	0
Philadelphia	12	14	.462	3 1/2
St. Louis	14	12	.538	1 1/2
Pittsburgh	9	16	.360	8

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	22	12	.646	0
San Diego	17	17	.500	5
Cincinnati	14	14	.500	11 1/2
Atlanta	11	17	.393	14 1/2
San Francisco	11	17	.393	14 1/2
Houston	10	18	.357	15 1/2

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	18	10	.643	0
San Diego	14	14	.500	4
Cincinnati	13	15	.464	5 1/2
Atlanta	11	17	.393	7 1/2
San Francisco	11	17	.393	7 1/2
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San Francisco	11	17	.393	7 1/2
Houston	10	18	.357	8 1/2

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	18	1		

